The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Preparing for the Yacht Regatta at Newport.

The Programme for the Day Decided Upon.

A Brilliant Series of Races Anticipated.

Success of the Recent Ocean Cruise.

Action in Regard to the Pennsylvania War Claims.

The State Agent to be Probably Arrested for Embezzlement.

THE NEW-YORK YACHTS.

The Races on Monday—The Sail from Cape Cod—All Safe and Well.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—There was considerable excitement today on board the yachts, the greater part of which are preparing for the race on Monday. It is expected that all the schooners will start excepting the *Fleetwing*, *Columbia* and *Caprice*. There will also be a sloop race, for which five boats have entered, including the *Gracie* and *Susie*. It appears that the *Dreadnaught* did not sail from Cape Cod on Wednesday in company with the *Columbia* and *Dauntless*, but was two or three hours ahead of them. The *Dreadnaught* made some excellent sailing with the fleet on Thursday, and, after passing to windward of the *Dauntless*, was coming fast on the *Columbia*, when she lost her wind and fell back. Mr. HATCH's new yacht *Resolute* will probably try her speed in some of the races next week. Commodore BENNETT has purchased a small steam-barge for tender to the *Dauntless*.

Success of the Recent Cruise—Improvements in the Fleet—The Preparations for the Race.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—It is admitted by all hands that the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club, now on its annual cruise, is by far the most magnificent array of pleasure vessels ever seen in any harbor in which it has come to anchor. Over thirty yachts rode at anchor this morning, including twenty-four first-class schooners, four sloops, and three steamers. It is not, however, the number of craft that elicits such marked commendation among the residents of the city, for the fleet, great or small, has at all times received the heartiest of welcomes, but rather the general excellence of the vessels, their trim appearance and the evident ambition of the yachtsmen themselves to rival each other in every feature that can redound to their credit. Quite an exaggerated notion prevails in regard to English yachts and yachtsmen. The former have been described as little isolated castles with doors closed, lest the genial air of friendship should taint the grave exclusiveness; while the latter are said to go to sea with a misanthropical turn of mind, caring little to set forth in company with rival vessels. There are, to be sure, some exceptions to this, but if there were none, yachting in England would have progressed long since. That it has not done so is patent to those conversant with the subject. When Mr. ASHBURY joined the New-York Yacht squadron last year, he was profuse in his expressions of astonishment and admiration that such a grand unanimity of feeling existed between the members of the Club as to induce them to accompany each other for a month. No such thing as a cruise was known in England. Yacht-owners would hardly run the risk of sailing for fun, as the reputations of their vessels, if they enjoyed any, might suffer, even in a friendly brush from port to port. The opinion and earnest approval of our annual reunion on the sea, so to speak, by such an experienced and thorough-going yachtsmen, is certainly entitled to the serious consideration of his English brethren. Yet they do not seem to have been roused from their characteristic lethargy this season; since the yacht clubs of old England have failed to profit by the spirited example of the yachtsmen on this side of the Atlantic; but if Mr. ASHBURY had good reason to be surprised by the appearance of the fleet last year, he would be somewhat taken aback were he at present in Newport Harbor, on board his new yacht *Livonia*. Never since the organization of the New-York Yacht Club have more beautiful specimens of naval architecture been witnessed. This, to a very great extent, is the result of yachtsmen sailing together in all winds and weather. The apprehension of defeat does not deter American yachtsmen from at least trying their luck; and, be it said to their credit, they properly appreciate the value of a victory. When sailing as a fleet, the merits and defects of each individual vessel become apparent. The yacht owner who plainly sees where his craft is faulty in comparison with others, takes a note of it, and instead of sullenly squaring away from his brethren remains with the squadron to the close, remedies his defect if possible, or builds a new yacht for the coming season. It is this enterprise and rivalistic feeling that have marked the rapid progress of the Club and made it what it is today—the first in either hemisphere, if not in number, most assuredly in point of well-modeled, fast sailing and weatherly craft. Moreover, the harmony that unquestionably prevails among the members of the Club, shows most clearly that their ambitious views regarding the proprietorship of the swiftest and ablest yacht are solely actuated by the desire to promote the fair fame which the organization has established. But here we are in Newport, in grand array. The representative of the Associated Press has gone his rounds among the fleet. A prettier spectacle upon the water he has never seen. The more formidable of the racers are in close proximity, surrounded on all sides by the lesser lights of the wave. It is hard to judge at a cursory glance which is most beautiful, for they all look the acme of perfection in point of symmetry, model and elegance, smooth as glass on the exterior. The decks, clear and trim at all times, are rendered additionally bright-looking as the brass rails, brass bolts and belaying-pins glisten in the rays of the sun. At 8 o'clock the reveille breaks joyously upon the ear, and as the morning-gun booms forth from the flag-ship, colors are run up with a promptness and rapidity that at once proclaim the discipline of the fleet. An hour or so passes, and soon the harbor is dotted with small sailing craft brimfull of visitors. In the handling of those tiny boats the Newport men excel. Collisions between them seem imminent at any moment, but skillful hands are at the rudder, and they shoot past each other with not a foot to spare. Presently the throng increases; guests arrive from the shore, some in gigs and cutters, with pretty awnings, and carrying the signals of the yachts, to which they belong. The palatial cabins of the vessels are thrown open for inspection, and a generous and unaffected hospitality lends an additional charm to the hearty welcome of the yachtsmen. Rear-Commodore OSGOOD's new famous yacht *Columbia* has a host of admirers, evident from the numerous little craft that surround her, and the affability of the owner is only equalled by his pluck as a yachtsman. The new yacht *Wanderer*, Mr. LOUIS LORILLARD, entertains quite a fashionable assemblage. Near her is the staunch and elegant *Rambler*, Mr. J. T. BANKER, which has just arrived from a short run outside the harbor. Among others much criticized are the *Resolute*, *Dreadnaught*, and the iron sloop *Vindex*. The last mentioned is a splendid-looking craft, and has been crowded all day. Her qualities have not yet been thoroughly tested, but her owner, Mr. CENTER, is confident that her day of renown is not far distant. She is sixty-eight tons burthen, and seems to be a thorough sea-going yacht. The arrangement of her cabin, composed of mahogany and walnut, displays considerable taste. With two state-rooms and two berths, she affords luxurious accommodations for four persons, and has ample room for eight men forward. From all appearances, Mr. CENTER will be no miser in the spreading of canvas. A cable's length from the *Vindex* is her formidable opponent, the *Gracie*, the value of whose many prizes would require time to calculate. Close to her are the sloops *Addie*, *Blanse*, *Vixen*, and others, all competitors in a special race on Monday next. It is almost unnecessary to mention that the *Sappho* and the *Dauntless* are encompassed on all sides by admiring spectators. Visitors are conducted through the vessels with courtesy and shown all the wonders such floating palaces contain. Hard by is the well-known *Idler*, which never loitered when there was a prize to be won, and which would easily have defeated the *Cambria* last year in the race to Block Island and back, had she not carried away her bobstay, an accident which at once disabled her from beating to windward. The fast-sailing *Palmer* is at anchor opposite the residence of her owner. Then there are besides the noble *Tidal Wave*, which means to work wonders during the coming week, although she has already distinguished herself a dozen times; the *Magic*, of Queen's Cup fame; the *Alarm*, always ready for a contest with a good strong breeze to swell her gigantic sails; the *Tarantula*, the *Madgie*, owned by the veteran and undaunted yachtsman, Capt. R. F. LOPER; the *Caprice*, which now looks trim since her repairs have been completed; the *Eva*, as bright and cheerful looking as ever; the *Foam*, and other schooner yachts, whose signals at this moment are not discernible. Then there are the three steam yachts, the *Surprise*, *Herald* and *Fearless*. But there is one vessel which must not be overlooked, for she of all the others recalls the time when her fame was widespread through the land. It is the *Fleetwing*. This morning she looked the hero of the fleet, with her maintopmast and main-gaff gone, and her beautiful deck bestrewn with chains, ropes and broken spars. The extent of the accident which befel her when, at midnight on Tuesday last, she crossed the dangerous shoals off Cape Cod, or the violence of the storm through which she rode so gallantly, were at first not sufficiently understood. When questioned as to the event her noble and cool-headed commander, Mr. GEO. OSGOOD, modestly referred to it as if indeed the disaster had only been trivial in its character. Reliable information from the crew, however, confirms the impression that the *Fleetwing* had a dangerous night of it, and that but for the well-known intrepidity of her owner, to say nothing of the stanch character of the vessel herself, matters might have taken a most serious turn.

It appears that when approaching Pollock's Rip, shortly before midnight, the strong breeze from the southward, which had blown steadily since sundown, gradually increased to a gale. Fully acquainted with the weatherly qualities of his vessel, Mr. OSGOOD, who was on deck all night, continued to keep on a good crowd of sail. Heavy seas came sweeping over the bulwarks, the lee-rail being buried in the water. Wave followed wave, but the *Fleetwing* bore up in splendid style, when just near Pollock's Rip a tremendous squall struck the vessel; immediately the iron band at the head of the mast broke and down came toppling the maingaff, and shortly afterward the main-topmast, while the mainsail was torn into ribbons. With characteristic promptness, Mr. OSGOOD was equal to the emergency. He boldly allayed the alarm of his guests, and brought the noble *Fleetwing* into Vineyard Haven at 2 o'clock in the morning. Mr. LAWRENCE JEROME was on board during the storm, and even in this crisis his presence of mind did not desert him, and his continued flow of humor contributed not a little to arouse the men to action. The *Fleetwing* was towed from Vineyard Haven to this port by the steam yacht *Herald*. Mr. OSGOOD received the congratulations of many friends, and having gone to work with a will, has the *Fleetwing* almost in complete trim and ready to test her merits with those of her competitors in the coming regattas. The day has passed off pleasantly. Many of the yachts, crowded with guests, made short trips outside the harbor toward Block Island. Fleet Capt. SCHUYLER, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, has this eve issued the orders for the approaching races. They include four next week, viz.: Monday, Aug. 21, challenge cup presented by Commodore BENNETT; Tuesday, Aug. 22, cup presented by Vice-Commodore DOUGLASS; Thursday, Aug. 24, cup presented by Capt. L. LORILLARD; Saturday, Aug. 26, cup presented by the citizens, known as the "Newport Cup;" Monday, Aug. 28, ocean race, open to yachts of all nations, for a challenge cup presented by Commodore BENNETT. The courses to be sailed over and the rules governing the races were published in yesterday's papers. There will also be a regatta for sloops on Monday, Aug. 21, for a cup presented by the Commodore, Vice-Commodore and Rear Commodore of the Club, at the same time and under the same conditions as those governing the schooner race of that day. Altogether, a brilliant week of yachting is expected.

EVANS' EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Final Decision in His Case to be Reached To-morrow—Exact Position of the Accused.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Attorney-General BREWSTER, Auditor-General HARTRAUFT and State Treasurer MACKEY will meet at Harrisburg, on Monday or Tuesday, and decide upon what measures to adopt to enforce the collection of the $281,000, and interests in the hands of EVANS. The Governor has instructed the Attorney-General to adopt such measures as he deems necessary to enforce justice to the State. The arrest of EVANS for embezzlement will follow. A powerful "ring" is believed to be connected with EVANS; that they have divided the money and decided not to refund it to the State. Eminent counsel have been consulted, and they feel assured that EVANS cannot be convicted of embezzlement, because of the looseness of the law; and that the members of the "ring" have calculated all the consequences of his arrest, which is now expected, and they confidently expect him to be acquitted, as he has no property, and his bond is only for $10,000. They expect the bond will be collected, and there the farce of the case end. It is a most complete conspiracy to defraud the State.

The Kentucky Election—Official Returns.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.—The official returns from all but six counties in the State give LESLIE (Democrat) 124,326, and HARLAN (Republican) 87,367 votes. The majorities for the Democrats on the State ticket, thus far, are as follows: LESLIE, for Governor, 36,419; CARLISLE, Lieutenant-Governor, 39,028; RODMAN, Attorney-General, 39,247; SMITH, Auditor, 39,520; TATE, Treasurer, 39,211; GRANT, Register, 39,163; HENDERSON, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 39,685. LESLIE's vote is the largest ever given for any candidate in the State. It is not likely the remaining counties will make much change in the above figures.

The Gloucester Murder—Some New Developments in the Case.

It has been ascertained that the man who was drowned near Gloucester a few days ago, and for whose murder four men are now in custody, was EDWARD HARGREAVES, a man little known in the village, and a stranger to the men who are suspected of having caused his death. His body has not been recovered, although diligent search has been made for it. The public Prosecutor directed the dredging of the river for the body, hoping thereby to obtain proof to be used at the examination of the prisoners.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Successful Close of the Week's Programme.

A Dark Time at the Springs—Vesuvius and Barney Williams the Winners—Longfellow's Walk Over—Gossip.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871.

Last night was not only cool, but decidedly cold. Shawls and heavy clothing were brought into requisition, and those who were thinly clad suffered. That was nothing, however, to the other discomfort, resulting from the failure of the gas. At 9 o'clock the lights began to flicker, and in fifteen minutes the entire village was shrouded in darkness, hotels, dwellings, and streets presenting a gloomy appearance. There were many ludicrous scenes incidental to this state of affairs. People groped about in the dark, making all sorts of vexatious and laughable mistakes. Finally a supply of candles was obtained and some light thrown on the situation. Tapers of all kinds, with champagne and brandy bottles improvised into candlesticks, were distributed everywhere, until hotels, piazzas, halls and dwellings fairly glowed with the impromptu lights. The grand ball at Congress Hall was, however, postponed until this evening. The "German" was danced in the parlors, and was a real shadow dance. Flirtations of course prospered under these fortuitous circumstances, and everybody finally grew merry in the gloom. Today broke cloudy, and a very cool, almost chilly, wind; so that the attendance inside the grounds was not large.

The first event was a hurdle race, a handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles; weights to be announced on the morning of the third day, and entries to be made at the usual time of closing; $500 to the winner; $100 to the second horse. For this race seven horses were entered, of whom *Vesuvius* was the favorite in the pools, *King John*, *Duffy*, *Milesian* and *Tisdale* selling in their order. The race proved one of the most novel and exciting on this course. At the start *Vesuvius* led and made the first jump, leaping with an extraordinary effort high above the fence and landing apparently on the tips of his hoofs, then galloping over the track with tremendous speed. *Tisdale* was second at the hurdle but scarcely cleared it, though he managed to get away all right. At the third hurdle *Duffy* bolted and sprung over the fence. On the last mile, at the second hurdle, *Astronomer* threw his rider. At this moment *Vesuvius* was two lengths ahead, but after *Astronomer* threw his rider, that horse gained in speed and soon passed *Vesuvius*. The spectacle of this riderless steed galloping along so gallantly caused the most intense excitement, and cheer after cheer rent the air. On the homestretch, however, *Vesuvius*, under the whip and spur of his rider, pushed forward and vaulted over the hurdle with *Astronomer* scarce a length behind him, thereby eliciting a protracted storm of enthusiasm.

The second race, for a purse of $800, two and three-quarter miles, was in striking contrast to the other. *Longfellow* and *Kingfisher* were to have been the sensation, and a marvel of speed was the hoped-for achievement, but, as I have already told your readers, the mishap of *Kingfisher* spoiled the programme. *Longfellow*, however, was brought out. An immense crowd gathered around and viewed him. When the blanket was removed a murmur of applause arose. The tall, graceful creature, sleek and glossy as he moved in the sunlight, paced up and down the track. Unlike the other horses, he was dignified and quiet. As he passed his venerable owner, he turned his white face toward him with a whinny that spoke plainly of the strange affection between the two. At length he was prepared and was ridden quietly around the track according to rule. This was of course a very tame affair to the disappointed lookers-on.

The third race was for a purse of $600, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; one and one half miles. *Barney Williams*, *Midday*, *Climax* and *Ortolan* were entered, the former, of course, being the favorite. *Midday* led at the start, with *Barney Williams* a length behind, and *Climax* and *Ortolan* almost together. At the half turn, *Barney Williams* came abreast of *Midday*, and on the homestretch passed him, and came in a length ahead amid tremendous cheering.

Among the latest arrivals here are Hon. Mahlon Chance, Judge Ingraham, Controller Connolly, Wm. Watson, Col. C. C. Delevan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Peter Gilsey, Esq., Gen. W. C. Hurd, of New-York; Ex-Gov. Haill, of New-Hampshire, Judge Jewett, of Ohio; Hugh J. Hastings, New-Jersey.

Five great races are announced for Monday, viz.: A match against time—*Harry Bassett* to run a mile in 1:41; a steeple-chase of three miles, thirty-five leaps, with eight to start; a dash of a mile, with five to start, and a dash of two miles, with five to start. The great lacrosse match between the champions, the Shamrocks, of Montreal, and the Indian club of Canada, was played at Glen Mitchell today, and was won in three straight innings by the Shamrocks. The influx of strangers continues unabated.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The first race was a handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles; $500 to the winner and $100 to the second horse. The weights were announced at 12 o'clock yesterday, and the entries were made last night. The starters were DUGALD J. BANNATYNE's two horses *Duffy* and *Milesian*, GAFFNEY & TULLY's b. h. *Vesuvius*, J. R. LAWRENCE's b. h. *Jim Tisdale*, J. W. WELDON's br. c. *Astronomer*, D. McDANIEL's b. c. *Pool-seller*, and R. SHEA's b. h. *King John*. *Vesuvius* was the favorite, with *King John* as second horse. When the flag fell the horses went off at an easy gait, *Milesian* and *Tisdale* leading, and running head and head. At the first hurdle they were both over together, with *Vesuvius* close after them, and *Pool-seller* fourth. *Duffy* made a jump, similar to the one he took at Monmouth Park, but the results were not so serious, as, although he went over both the hurdle, and the fence running at right angles with it, and fell heavily, he was soon up again, but by the time he got back on the track, the other horses were away up at the other end of the course. *Tisdale* was the first over the second hurdle, *Pool-seller* next, and *Milesian* third. *King John*, *Astronomer* and *Vesuvius* were well up, and took the jumps in good style. They crossed the third hurdle, and turned into the stretch in the same order. As they neared the fourth hurdle there was a general rush for the lead. The five leaders—*Milesian*, *Pool-seller*, *Astronomer*, *Vesuvius* and *Tisdale*—took it one right after the other, and rushed down the stretch and past the stand in the same order. *Astronomer* was the first to cross the fifth hurdle, with the others close at his heels. At the sixth hurdle, *Astronomer* was the first to make the jump. Unfortunately he struck the top rail, stumbled, threw his rider and dashed on alone. This at once destroyed all chances of his success. *Milesian* was the second over, and *Pool-seller* third. The next hurdle was down and offered no obstacle. The horses turned into the stretch and came down to the last hurdle at the top of their speed. *Vesuvius* and *Pool-seller* took it together, and dashed on under the string under whip and spur. *Vesuvius* was the first to cross the score, a length ahead of *Pool-seller*. *Milesian* was third, *Tisdale* fourth, *King John* fifth, and *Duffy* last. *Astronomer* appeared to enter fully into the spirit of the race, and crossed under the string just behind *Pool-seller*. Time—3:58.

DASH OF TWO AND THREE-QUARTER MILES.

The second event of the day was a walkover for *Longfellow*, for the purse of $800, for all ages, two and three-quarter miles. He made the distance on a canter, and excited great admiration by his splendid movement. He was under a strong pull all the way, and did not make any attempt at speeding except in the last quarter of a mile. The spectators were greatly disappointed that no horse could be found to contend with this great Kentucky flyer for the purse.

MILE AND A HALF DASH.

The final event of the day was a race for a purse of $600; for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; distance one and a half miles. The starters were THOS. W. DOSWELL's bay mare *Midday*, G. W. STEWART's chestnut horse *Barney Williams*, R. SHEA's brown horse *Climax*, and CARROLL & COAR's brown horse *Ortolan*. *Barney Williams* had the call in the betting, and *Midday* and *Climax* were the second and third favorites. A good start was effected from the half-mile pole, and in an instant the horses were nearly hidden from view by the clouds of dust. As they swung into the stretch *Midday* had the lead, *Barney Williams* was second, *Climax* third, and *Ortolan* last. *Midday* cut out the running at a slashing pace, and was a good length in front as they passed the stand. At the quarter-pole they were all in the same positions as at the start, and well closed up. Going up the back stretch *Williams* began to crowd *Midday*, and they ran around the east turn nearly head and head. On the turn into the homestretch *Williams* got the inside track and held a lead of about half a length. This gap he widened as he approached the stand, and when he passed under the string he was leading by two lengths. *Midday* and *Climax* had a hot race for second place, and were almost head and head as they crossed the score. *Climax* was second by a head, and *Midday* third, one length in front of *Ortolan*. Time—2:38.

SARATOGA RACES, Aug. 19, 1871.—FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, Handicap for all ages; two miles over eight hurdles; $500 to the winner; $100 to the second horse.

Gaffney & Tully's b. h. Vesuvius, 4 years, by Vandyke, dam Lizzy Berry, 142 pounds	1
D. McDaniels' b. c. Pool Seller, 3 years, 117 pounds	2
D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Milesian, 4 years, by Mickey Free, dam by Wagner, 127 pounds	3
D. J. Bannatyne's b. g. Duffy, 5 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam Ohio, 144 pounds	0
J. R. Lawrence's b. h. Jim Tisdale, aged, by Revenue, dam Louisa Jordan, 138 pounds	0
J. W. Weldon's b. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, dam Miss Carter, 117 pounds	0
R. Shea's b. h. King John, by Lexington, dam Tokay, 147 pounds	0

Time—3:58.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—Purse $800, for all ages; two and three-quarter miles.

John Harper's br. h. Longfellow, 4 years, by Leamington, dam Nantura, 108 pounds	w. o.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—Purse $600, for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; one and a half miles.

G. W. Stewart's ch. h. Barney Williams, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Volga	1
R. Shea's br. h. Climax, aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewel	2
Thos. W. Doswell's b. m. Midday, 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Minette	3
Carroll & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, 4 years, by Doncraile, dam Canary Bird	0

Time—2:38.

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Circular to Custom Collectors—Subscriptions to the Loan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular letter to Collectors of Customs and inspectors of steam vessels, relative to the promulgation of the act of Congress relative to steam vessels, and the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, in which he says: "The Department takes occasion to enjoin upon Collectors and Inspectors the importance of requiring a prompt and strict compliance with all the provisions of the act of Congress, and the rules and regulations now to be promulgated, upon the part of all concerned, said act and rules now being in full force and effect." Attention is also invited to section 50 of the act of July 28, 1870, requiring every steamer carrying passengers to be supplied with at least two copies of that act, and the necessity of early supplying such steamers therewith.

The supervising Inspectors are directed to issue such instruction to their respective local Boards as they may deem necessary to insure a prompt enforcement of all the provisions of the new Steam-boat law, and the rules and regulations adopted in accordance therewith. A circular has also been issued to supervising and local Inspectors of steam vessels, announcing that the Department is now supplying local Inspectors with bound copies of blank certificates for masters, mates and engineers of inferior grades, and the proper instructions are given concerning the new series of licenses thereto.

In addition to the subscriptions reported by the Treasury Department today, Mr. JAY COOKE telegraphs he has received the following: Lancaster County National Bank, $150,000; First National Bank, of Johnstown, Penn., $60,000; Second National Bank, of Baltimore, $350,000; Burlington County National Bank, $75,000; total, $645,000.

Congress having appropriated one million dollars, at last session, for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, the Secretary of the Navy has received plans from eminent naval architects of the country, besides those of the leading naval constructors, all of which will be submitted to a Board, which will meet at the Navy Department in the course of a few days.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $445,800.

Shipments.

Fractional currency	$790,883
Notes	506,574
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	363,256,300
And for public deposits	16,691,500
Internal revenue receipts today	400,791
For fiscal year to date	21,816,561
Outstanding national bank circulation	320,376,919
Subscriptions to the new loan today	365,000
Full amount of subscriptions to date	66,600,000

THE REVENUE MARINE.

Revised Regulations for the Service—Important Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—In transmitting a copy of the revised regulations for the Government of the Revenue Marine of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury calls the attention of the officers to a number of paragraphs thereof, and the highly-important requirements of section 99, act of March 2, 1799, which impose upon the officers of revenue vessels duties, the proper discharge of which is indispensable to the protection of the revenue, and in addition thereto says: Hereafter all vessels fallen in with at sea within four marine leagues of the land, and bound to any port of the United States, or in the waters of any sound, bay, or river of the United States, must be boarded and examined by a commissioned officer, who will see that the papers of the vessel boarded are in conformity to the laws, affix the prescribed certificates to manifests produced to him, and also examine every part of the vessel, and use every available means to discover any attempt or intention to evade the law or defraud the revenue. After examining foreign vessels, or vessels from foreign ports bound to the United States, the boarding officials will seal up with the official seal all the hatches covering the cargoes, and the doors of all state-rooms, store-rooms, lockers, &c., containing cargo or such ship-stores as may be in excess of the actual requirements of the vessel. Whenever in the judgment of the commanding officer circumstances seem to demand it, a commissioned officer will be detailed to accompany suspected vessels into port, and when such officer or seaman may be designated by written authority for that purpose. All manifests received on board revenue vessels must be forwarded by the first opportunity to their proper destination. A strict surveillance must be kept on all lighters, barges and small boats plying harbors, bays and rivers, to prevent the landing of goods without a permit. As there is reason to believe considerable smuggling is carried on by pilot-boats, they will be closely watched, and frequently boarded and examined. In short, no vessel or boat whatever within the view of a revenue vessel should be exempt from the vigilance of her officers. Commissioned officers are expected to exercise sound judgment, to avoid exposing vessels to danger of collision with other vessels or drifting ashore, when heaving them to for the purpose of boarding in narrow channels or crowded harbors. No vessel is to be subjected to unnecessary delay, but the duties above prescribed should be performed with all possible dispatch. The attention of Collectors of Customs is expressly called to section 122, and hence a strict observance of its provisions will be expected.

THE SING SING CONVICTS

Earnest Prosecution of the Pursuit After the Fugitives.

Eight of the Escaped Men Recaptured—One of Them Mortally Wounded—Facts and Rumors.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SING SING, Aug. 19.—BARNARD WILEY, another of the escaped convicts, was captured early this forenoon at or near Englewood, and has been sent down. Before he surrendered, WILEY was shot in the back with a pistol by one of his pursuers. He is not dangerously wounded, however. So far there have been eight of the convicts recaptured. Besides this man WILEY, four other men have been brought back to the prison. They proved to be CREAMER, KINGSLAND, BYRNES and ALBERT WILLIAMS. CREAMER was captured not far from the spot where WILEY was taken, though he made a desperate resistance, being armed. He fired several shots from a revolver at the officers who were pursuing him, and in return received severe wounds in the lungs and hip, the former being probably a fatal one. Keeper SULLIVAN claims the honor of his capture. I understand that one of the convicts is lodged in Hackensack Jail. It was first supposed to be WILEY, though as I have already indicated this proved erroneous. The entire country along both sides of the river is in a state of agitation, as the captures are not generally known, so the residents are in hourly expectation of an unwelcome visit from these desperate men. The excitement will probably not subside for several days. It was found necessary to lift CREAMER into and out of the cars. All the convicts were in irons, and their arrival in Sing Sing created considerable excitement among both citizens and strangers who were waiting at the depot.

Details of the Capture of Baltimore Denny—Rumors of Removal of Officials—How Convicts are Permitted Outside the Walls.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SING SING, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871.

The convict stampede continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation in this usually quiet village. Although the Prison officials are exerting every effort to capture the fugitive convicts, public opinion still condemns the prison managers. The fact that favorite convicts were allowed to lounge around the docks when they should have been working for the State, causes much comment. The people unite in the hope that an investigation will be ordered by Gov. HOFFMAN. It appears that "JAKE" WILEY, who is a life man, was fishing from the Prison dock when the tug *Dean Richmond* landed. This WILEY is a convicted murderer, and had unusual favors shown him. While convicts imprisoned for comparatively trivial offences were breaking stone in the quarries, "JAKE" has sat in the Hospital drinking rum. This fact was brought to the notice of Dr. COLLINS, [the Prison doctor,] by a resident who was cognizant of the abuses of the Prison, when the doctor rather innocently remarked, "Why, I never saw WILEY drunk but once." Your correspondent has had a conversation with an official who states that WILEY has been drunk over and over again while in the Prison. Here are the officer's own words: "JAKE WILEY is a perfect gin-head; he's drunk all the while."

Seven of the fugitives are "at home" again, each wearing a ball and chain. With the exception of one man the captured men are locked in dark cells. Dr. D. E. Creamer, (Baltimore Denny,) George Williams, Dennis Conroy, Jacob Weller, James Burns, Wm. Finley and James Kingsland were brought back to-day. It is believed that WALTER WILLIAMS is now lodged in the Hackensack jail. "Baltimore Denny" was shot twice by Officer CHARLES SULLIVAN. I called upon SULLIVAN and had an interview with him. He is a most remarkable man. Below the medium height, with slender frame and quiet look, he appears far from what he really is, one of the pluckiest, shrewdest thief-takers in the State. He has within the past few years captured no less than fourteen runaway convicts, and once killed his man. Mr. SULLIVAN gave me the details of "Baltimore Denny's" capture in the following words:

Since the convicts escaped I've been almost constantly on my feet. On Thursday night I stuck to the Pavonia Ferry, on the watch for some of the convicts. At 5 o'clock I left there and went with a friend to Englewood. On that morning I saw the two men that had been captured at Hackensack. One of them I identified. While there, a conductor of the north train told me that he had seen three suspicious characters coming down the track. I took a horse and wagon right away and drove up to the place the conductor mentioned. Well, I saw the men, but somehow I failed to recognize them. They were dressed like laboring men. I saw a little boy there whose father kept a brick-yard, so I asked him if the strangers worked in the yard. He said "No." Then I got one of the three men aside and asked him if he knew the two men. He said "No," but added that they were working on the track. That threw me off the trail, and I let them go on. I saw Detective HILL shortly after, and he said I had missed my men. With that I drove down the road by the side of the track to intercept them. HILL and his friend came behind down the track. Of course, when the two men saw that they were followed, they jumped off the track and made for the mountains. We followed, but they gave us the slip; I tracked the barefooted fellow about two miles, but I suppose he laid down in the woods, so I missed him. We hunted there for some hours; then I told my companion, JACK LAWLESS, to go back by the road. I thought that the convicts might come back that way. Sure enough JACK saw them sitting on a fence. He pulls trigger on one, and the other, BARNEY WILEY, runs off. JACK took the fellow he had to Hackensack, and I went too. That night, after supper, we went off to Cremorne and watched there. Pretty soon I heard a man coming along the track. I says to LAWLESS, "You get out of sight till I stop them." Well, I goes out to them; "Hello," said I, "where are you going boys?" "Oh, we're only taking a walk," one replied. "Hold on," said I, "I think I know you." With that his companion ran off. LAWLESS chased him and kept firing. Then my man run. I ordered him to stop or I'd shoot. He said, "shoot and be ——, I'll shoot too." We were both running when I fired at him. He kept on and then I heard a shot go past my head. I fired again and I heard another shot. The flash seemed to strike me in the face. He must have fired over his shoulder. Pretty soon DENNY jumped off into a ditch. It was mighty dark, and I couldn't find him at first, but after a while I saw him. I called out, "Come out, or I'll shoot you for good." He replied, "Never mind that, I'll come out." When he got out, he tried to get close to me, but I kept him off. Said he, "you've shot me," and I had. The first shot took him in the shoulder, the other in the fleshy part of the thigh. He never squealed, though. LAWLESS didn't get his man. I asked DENNY where his pistol was. He replied, "I didn't shoot at you; LAWLESS did that; I havn't got a pistol." We hunted, but couldn't find any trace of a revolver.

Dr. H. M. BANKS, who dressed CREAMER's wounds, says that they are not dangerous. When DENNY was taken from the cars his clothing was saturated with blood. He looked very pale, but refrained from conversation. He is in the hospital, and for the present escapes punishment.

Had it not been for the vigilance of the Englewood officers, under Marshal W. H. HILL and Dr. BANKS, most of the captured convicts would certainly have escaped.

It is believed throughout the village that Agent RUSSELL and Doctor COLLINS will soon vacate their present very profitable positions. Their withdrawal from the prison will be hailed with delight by the citizens, who daily dread a revolt. Inspector LAPPLIN's removal of the officers who failed to fire on the fleeing convicts, does not allay the fears of the nervous, or inspire confidence in the officers who remain.

Today while passing through the village I saw a stalwart convict driving a prison team. The horses looked like trotters. Driven by a desperate fugitive convict they would undoubtedly have carried the man to a place of safety. This convict was guarded by a mere boy, whose slender proportions under the circumstance contrasted strangely with the muscular frame of the criminal that rode by his side. M.

One of the Escaped Convicts Shot by a Hackensack Constable.

The raid of escaped convicts from Sing Sing into New-Jersey, has occasioned an excitement altogether unparalleled in the recent history of old-fashioned Bergen County. Farmer's dwellings and barns have been locked and guarded with more than ordinary vigilance, while their owners have joined in the search for the escaped prisoners, with the hope of gaining the promised rewards. Numerous arrests have been made of many persons suspected, and many innocent men have been taken into custody by too-hasty officials. All through Bergen County, in Hackensack, Englewood, Pleasant Valley, and Tappan, the convicts have been eagerly searched for, and the excitement has been all-absorbing. Yesterday it was increased by the report that one of the escaped prisoners had been killed by a constable. It appears, from the best information that can be obtained, that a Constable named McCABE shot a man who was supposed to be BERNARD REILLEY, at Pleasant Valley, in attempting to arrest the latter. McCABE had been informed that one of the prisoners was in the vicinity of Pleasant Valley, and had gone in pursuit on horseback, and armed with a revolver. Coming up with the supposed convict on the highway, he commanded him to surrender. The man attempted to escape, when the officer fired a shot which took effect in the man's back, mortally wounding him. It was afterwards ascertained that the man was, indeed, one of the missing convicts. He was placed in a wagon and was taken to the jail at Hackensack, where he now lies. The physicians who attended him pronounce his wounds fatal.

A Convict Shot Dead—How the Tennessee State Prison is Conducted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—FRANK HEIDLENBERGER, who was convicted in the Giles County Circuit Court, of stabbing a man, and sentenced to a term in the State Prison, was shot and killed by one of the prison guards today, before he had entered the prison. An altercation between the prisoner and the Warden of the prison was the cause of the homicide. A petition for the pardon of HEIDLENBERGER, signed by the Judge and Jury before whom he was convicted, and also by the person whom he stabbed, had been received here, and he would probably have been pardoned immediately as he had been wrongfully convicted.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In November last, JOHN A. GRAFFIS, a planter, living in Heard County, Georgia, was shot dead. Two days afterward THOMAS TEAL, living in the neighborhood, sold his property and left in company with PASCHAL GRAFFIS and Miss SUSAN KNOWLES, the son and daughter of the murdered man. The circumstance excited suspicion, so a search was made for him and young GRAFFIS. They were recently found in Izzard County, Arkansas, and arrested and taken to Atlanta.

Early yesterday morning a well in the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs, at Avon, caved in, and JOHN DONNELLY was buried twenty-five feet under the earth. A number of men immediately set to work to dig him out, and at 6 P. M. he was brought to the surface, with a few slight injuries.

The negro who outraged and murdered a little girl in Hickman County, Kentucky, a few days ago, was taken from jail that night, shot seven times, and left for dead, but next morning he was found alive and taken to jail. Subsequently some citizens took him out and hanged him. He confessed his crime.

An application was made, yesterday, in Washington, D. C., before Judge OLIN for bail in the case of WM. P. JAMES, who was committed as an accessory to the murder of JOHN McCARTHY. The motion was refused, and he was recommitted.

The Nebraska Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* yesterday. The new Constitution is to be voted on on the third Tuesday in September, and, if approved, the officers created under it will be elected on the first Tuesday in November.

A large amount of property of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, but not including any rolling stock, is advertised for sale at St. Louis to satisfy unpaid taxes amounting to $24,500. The sale will take place on Tuesday.

At a base-ball match at Belfast, Me., yesterday, for a purse of $50, the Dirigo Club, of Augusta, the champion club of Maine, were defeated by the Pastimes, of Belfast, by a score of 20 to 12.

The examination of Dr. CARL GROHSSEN, charged with having caused the death of his wife by cruel treatment, terminated at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, in his commitment to jail without bail, to answer the charge.

Druggists and proprietors of soda fountains, who manufacture raspberry and other syrups for their own fountains only, and who do not sell to other dealers for consumption, are not required to stamp them.

JAMES KEEFE, a leader in the recent labor strike at the new Capitol, at Albany, has been arrested on a charge of drawing a pistol and threatening to take the life of JOHN BRIDGEFORD, superintendent of the work.

The schooner *Johanna*, from Omanoona, reports the ship *Ringleader*, from New-York, inside the Farallone Islands. The *Frolic* is not reported. Much interest is felt in San Francisco in the race here.

A boat containing a party of young men was capsized at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, when, excepting CLARENCE MOSES, aged seventeen, they were all rescued by boats from the Navy-yard.

A severe drouth prevails in the southern portion of Indian Territory and in the northern counties of Texas. Vegetation is burning up, and the cattle dying in many places for want of water.

It is decided that the French Assembly is to remain at Versailles. Certain of the Government offices are, however, to be removed to Paris.

The report that a conference of the German Catholic bishops was held at Fulda on the 2d inst. proves to be incorrect. The meeting is to be held in September.

The half million of North Missouri Railroad stock owned by the City of St. Louis has been sold for $65,000, and has passed into the hands of the present owners of the road.

HENRY WEBBER, aged eighteen years, was drowned while bathing, last evening, at Athens, N. Y., opposite Hudson. The body was not recovered.

The shipment of shoes from Lynn, Mass., for the past week amounted to 4,189 cases, against 3,731 cases for the corresponding week last year.

The practice ships *Saratoga* and *Constellation*, of the United States Navy, arrived at Newport yesterday.

The Boston Red Stockings leave home on Monday, and will play the New-York Mutuals here on Tuesday.

Gen. McCOOK, Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio, has been compelled by ill health to suspend his canvass of the State.

A. S. MERRITT, proprietor of the Everett House in St. Louis, was found dead in his bed yesterday. It is supposed he died of apoplexy.

CHARLES H. HATFIELD, convicted at Boston of perjury, was yesterday sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

GOMEZ PULEIDO has been appointed Captain-General of the Island of Porto Rico, in place of Gen BALDRICH, who recently resigned.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were: Coin, $90,076,000; currency, $4,824,000; certificates, $16,926,000.

In a game of base-ball, yesterday, at Chicago, the Olympics, of Washington, defeated the White Stockings. The score was 9 to 7.

JACOB DIEPPERT, the well-known New-Orleans Police Detective, is dead.

The City of Memphis has voted $200,000 in aid of the Mississippi River Railroad.

A Murderous Ruffian Arrested.

Sunday night last an affray occurred at the corner of Bayard and Baxter streets, during which DENNIS O'CONNOR was stabbed and seriously wounded by JOHN CULLEN, who then made his escape. The Police made diligent search for him, but without success, until last night, when he was arrested in a low den in Water-street, by Detective VAN BUSKIRK, of the Sixth Precinct. He was locked up at the Franklin-street Police Station, and will be arraigned this morning before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Partial German Evacuation of the French Fortifications.

Extraordinary Stringency of the New Army Bill.

Appointment of a Swiss Arbitrator Under the Washington Treaty.

Favorable Reception of the New American Loan.

Appearance of the Cholera on the German-Russian Frontier.

Probable Peaceful Solution of the Roumania Question.

FRANCE.

Partial Evacuation of the Paris Fortifications—The Army Bill.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The German forces are withdrawing from the neighborhood of the fortifications north and east of Paris. It is reported to have been decided that the Assembly is to remain at Versailles. Certain of the Government offices are, however, to be removed to Paris.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 19.—In the Assembly today the Committee on the Army bill made a report recommending its passage. The bill, as returned to the Chamber, makes military service compulsory, allows no one the right to procure a substitute, prohibits soldiers from voting in political elections, and dissolves the National Guards throughout the country.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Appointment of Ex-President Staempfli as the Swiss Arbitrator.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—It is unofficially reported that the President of the Swiss Confederation has appointed M. JACQUES STAEMPFLI, senior Federal Councillor, and formerly President of the Republic, arbitrator on the part of Switzerland under the Treaty of Washington.

[Mr. JACQUES STAEMPFLI, one of the leaders of the Swiss Radicals, was born at Schuepfen, in the Canton of Berne, in 1820. Admitted to the bar in 1843, he became one of the most ardent members of the Radical party. He formed, in 1845, the editorial staff of the *Gazette de Berne* and demanded energetically a union of the federal compact by a special Committee on the Constitution. The party having triumphed in 1846, he was chosen, as was also M. OCHSENBEIN, (who afterward became an irreconcilable enemy,) a member of the Commission. In July, 1846, he was made a member of the Council of State, and he took charge of the finances. During the year following he represented the Canton of Berne in the Diet which voted the annihilation of the Sunderbund and declared war against the seceding Cantons. He was War Treasurer during the ensuing campaign, which ended in the ruin of the Sunderbund. In 1848 M. STAEMPFLI opposed the new Constitution. Thereupon M. OCHSENBEIN attacked him, and accused him of wishing to introduce free trade. These tactics prevented M. STAEMPFLI's election to a membership of the National Council. But he soon regained his popularity, and during the following year, when but 29, he was chosen President of the Canton of Berne. In 1851, when his party resumed the ascendancy, M. STAEMPFLI was selected by the Diet to preside over the National Council. Elected Vice-President of the Federation in 1856, he was President of the Council in 1859. In 1860, he entered the ministry of the Swiss Confederacy as chief of the Military Department. The Federal Assembly appointed him President of the Swiss Confederacy in 1861. The opposition he then offered to the proposals of France, in relation to a treaty of commerce, and to the neutralization of the southern provinces of Savoy, attracted much attention. In 1863, M. STAEMPFLI retired from political life to undertake the direction of the Shareholders' Society of the Federal Bank of Berne.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New United States Loan—Animated Debate in Parliament on the Army Question—The Mexican Treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The European syndicate today announces through the Press in London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin and Amsterdam, the opening of subscriptions for the Five per Cent. American loan on Tuesday next, the books to be kept open to and including Thursday. The Press comments on the loan are very favorable, and already large applications have been filed in advance of the opening of the books. In the House of Lords, today, the Lord Chancellor and Viscount HALIFAX defended, in the most vigorous manner, the measures which have been pressed by the Government at this session of Parliament, and especially those providing for the use of the ballot at elections, and for the regulation of the army. In the House of Commons Viscount ENFIELD, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question said that Mexico had repudiated the treaty of 1862, but that the Government of Great Britain had insisted that the treaty is still in effect, and of binding and obligatory force. The Scotch crops are excellent. The herring fishery on the coast of Ireland has been unusually successful this season, a fact that has caused great rejoicing among the poor of that portion of the United Kingdom.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Russia Alarmed—The Cholera—The Roumania Question—Garibaldi's Health.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A story is circulating in Paris that an important Russian personage recently told a French diplomatist that the result of the late war placed Russia in the position of France after the battle of Sadowa. A dispatch from Gumbinnen, East Prussia, a town sixty-six miles east of Königsberg, says the cholera has appeared in several districts on the German side of the Russian frontier. A correspondent of the Prussian *Cross Gazette*, writing from Vienna, states that the controversy between Prussia and Roumania in regard to the affair of the Strousberg Railway Bonds is progressing to a peaceful solution. The Paris *Salut* publishes a report that Gen. GARIBALDI died this morning, but a dispatch from Florence, dated today, announces that he is better, and that his physicians have left Caprera.

Bequests of a Millionaire.

Mr. ABRAHAM MESEROLE, the Brooklyn centenarian millionaire, who recently died at his son's residence in Fifth-avenue, New-York, appointed three trustees to look after his large estate, and made his only son his chief executor. Among his charitable bequests were $1,500 to the First Reformed Church, (Dr. PORTER's,) Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.; $1,500 to the old Bushwick Reformed Church, (of which Rev. Mr. MERKER is pastor,) and $1,500 to the Greenpoint Reformed Church.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

FORESHADOWS.

Beautiful morning of light,
Gladness grace of the sky,
Waters bathing the sight,
Birds with their minstrelsy
Singing the gladness of day,
Making the fugitive sweet,—
Till a red leaf drops at my feet,
And summer has vanished away.

The maple tree swings in ether,
The ripples are washing the sand,
Winds give the waves a white feather,
And they fling them back to the land;
While the black ducks watch their play;
But the crowding swallows we see
In the scarred old juniper tree
Say, Summer is wearing away.

Shadows lie dark on the hillside,
Sunshine lies warm on the shore,
But the Golden-Rod waves in his pride
And the clover blooms no more;
Gone are white blossoms of May,
Their robe is a purple leaf;
And the corn stands ripe in his sheaf,
For Summer is gliding away.

Turbulent mornings of prime,
Joy of the first rude endeavor,
Dawn of a blossoming time,
Ends no October can sever!
The violet days are done,
But the lily flames in his strength,
And the calm of Autumn at length
Shall be grand in the setting sun.
A. W.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A YACHTMAN'S ROMANCE.

I.

The London season was over, and a considerable number of its late celebrities were collected in various pleasant spots closely contiguous to the waters of the Solent. Blighted beings had repaired to Cowes, and shattered hearts to Ryde. Gentlemen who were, in popular parlance, about "done up," were enjoying themselves with an hilarity that might have betokened the zenith of worldly prosperity and commercial success in different crafts belonging to the pleasure fleet which covers the English Channel with animation during the months of July, August and September. Of all social phenomena there is none probably more curious than that thus stated by a distinguished novelist: "How is it that men whom in their palmy days I have seen haggard, careworn and dejected by the simple fact that they are utterly and irretrievably ruined, suddenly become the most light-hearted and jolliest of mankind?" The explanation probably is reaction—reaction from the suspense of anxiety to the certainty of despair. Or possibly the philanthropists who propose to themselves the extinction of impecuniosity at a modest profit of eighty per cent. might consider that the true *raison d'être* was to be found in the fact that these volatile human wrecks are blest with expectations in the background, and usually have a reversionary interest more or less available.

The scene is Ryde Pier, and the hour about 9½ P. M. A pretty spot, and by no means an unfavorable hour for visiting it. Like Melrose, Ryde Pier and the view which it presents may be visited with signal propriety by the pale moonlight or in the pale twilight. The eternal promenade on the pier-head, the perpetual accompaniment of brilliant music and interminable scandal, the ceaseless tide of demonstrative flirtation—these things are pleasant enough *per se*, but they have, no doubt, a tendency to become monotonous. It is a very different thing Ryde Pier after dinner. You can secure society without crowd and company without effect. You may meditate *solus*, or *solus cum sola*, you may flirt. And the prospect is not without its charm. There in the Solent is the squadron of dainty craft, their sails furled, still and motionless at anchor, the lamp fixed to their mastheads reflecting itself with a quivering motion in the tide below; and the whole effect being that of a marine illumination. A little further on, and you can see the line of light on the mainland and distinctly trace the terraces of Southsea and Portsmouth. If you turn round you will see full in your face the little town of Ryde, alive with gas and the windows of the Victoria Yacht Club all aglow. Then, probably, to enhance the sentiment of the moment, the strains of music steal upon you: and were it not that you are seasonably reminded of contingent rheumatic pains, you might be tempted to lapse into poetic reverie.

Mr. Jim Lawlesse, to address him at once by his familiar title, was scarcely a gentleman of a poetic temperament, yet from the prolonged intentness of his gaze upon the waters as he lounged across the railings of the pier, and the fact that he had suffered his cigar to become extinguished in his hand, he might, for all one could have told to the contrary, been meditating a sonnet to his mistress' eyebrow, or be speculating deeply on the philosophy of the unconditioned. Of that little yacht yonder—the one nearest the shore, with its tiny light twinkling from amid its rigging—the *Sea Fan* was her name—Mr. Jim Lawlesse was temporary proprietor. Jim's friends were in the habit of saying that, having made the land too hot for him, he had taken to the waters; and there may have been reasons which rendered St. James-street a slightly too public place for our hero. So Mr. Lawlesse had accepted an invitation from an old college friend to go on a yachting trip in the *Sea Fan*. But the *Sea Fan's* owner had been called away, and Mr. Lawlesse was the man in possession *pro tem.* A boat containing a gentleman and two ladies pulled to the pier, and Mr. Lawlesse's attention was aroused. The party had come from the *Petrel*, about a mile off, and consisted of the proprietor of the *Petrel*, Sir Hedworth Dare, and his two daughters, who stood to each other in the relation of step-sisters, as Sir Hedworth had married twice, Edith and Kate. When Mr. Lawlesse went up to the two as they landed it was pretty obvious that Sir Hedworth Dare would have been quite as well pleased had that gentleman not chosen to present himself; for the Baronet regarded Mr. Lawlesse as a detrimental, and had a wholesome and parental horror of the class.

"Ah! Lawlesse; thought it was Moonington," said Sir Hedworth; "said he would be here to meet us."

The Hon. Sam Moonington was eldest son of the heir of Moonshine, and desperately smitten with Miss Kate Dare. Sir Hedworth—so said Ryde society—was bent upon the match. The Hon. Sam was certainly a catch; so said the ladies; Moonington was an ass; so (somewhat abruptly) said the gentlemen in general, and Mr. Lawlesse in particular.

Jim, however, was not to be taken aback by this very tepid welcome, and walked down the pier with Sir Hedworth and his two daughters.

"Are you going to the ball to-night, Mr. Lawlesse?" asked Kate Dare. It happened to be within a few hours of the commencement of the Yacht Club ball.

Of course Mr. Lawlesse was going; and so was Mr. Moonington. That gentleman had just joined them; and so they all were. "And so we shall all meet again presently." And Jim Lawlesse sauntered off after having bade the ladies an *au revoir*—in decidedly better spirits than when he had first met Sir Hedworth and the Misses Dare, too.

"I don't think I should mind backing my luck against that of the honorable Sam's," said Jim Lawlesse as he proceeded to dress. Miss Kate Dare had promised Mr. Lawlesse the first waltz.

II.

The dance given by the Royal Victoria Yacht Club was unusually and brilliantly successful that year; so said everbody; and the ball is certainly one which, if for no other reasons than those of a spectacular nature, is well worth seeing. The elegant devices which convert a balcony into a corridor, the profusion of banners, the trophies of yachtsmen, the decidedly nautical features in the dresses of the ladies—all these add a charm which is exclusively their own to the affair.

Mr. James Lawlesse entered the room almost at the same time as the Dare party. On the arm of Sir Hedworth rested his eldest daughter, on that of Hon. Sam, Miss Kate Dare. The Baronet's tone was more chilled than ever when he caught sight of our hero approaching in the distance.

Amid an indescribable chatter, strongly flavored with marine jargon, the first quadrille was danced. Mr. Moonington's partner was Miss Kate Dare, his *vis-à-vis* the gentleman whom we have for form's sake christened the hero of this slight narrative. But the first quadrille, as even first quadrilles are some time or other, was over at last, and within a very few minutes of its termination Mr. Lawlesse claimed the younger of Sir Hedworth's two daughters as his partner in the first waltz; and Mr. Moonington surrendered the lady who without doubt was the object of his affection and ambitions, certainly not with the best grace in the world. Miss Dare, however, was close by, and disengaged. Would Miss Dare give him, the Honorable Sam, the pleasure of that waltz? Most happy; and the pair whirled off. The elder of Sir Hedworth's two daughters was far from displeased at the *contretemps*, and she determined to make the most of it. She did not see why the heir to the Moonshine peerage should be calmly appropriated for and by her younger and half-sister. For her part, she could never quite understand what there particularly was to charm people in Kate. Besides, Kate had her time before her; she had only finished her first season, and Edith Dare's first season was an affair of the more or less long past. If Kate did not choose to know her opportunity, such a change of ignorance should not be brought against Miss Dare. In plain truth this young lady was as little pleased with her father as with her sister in the present matter. It would be no such bad thing, she thought, if the event should prove that the calculations of the former were at fault; as for Kate, the child was far too ignorant to calculate at all.

The fair partner of Mr. Moonington put forth all her pleasures—and they were not inconsiderable—to captivate and please. She suggested a walk in the corridor—it was so hot in the ball-room. Curiously enough, Kate and Mr. Lawlesse had proceeded in the same direction only a few minutes previously. Curiously enough, also, the keen eyes of Edith Dare had noticed the movement.

"I think," said that young lady, in a low tone, "we will sit here, just behind that pillar. The air blows in so cool, and we have such a pretty view of the sea."

Almost immediately on the other side of the pillar were Miss Kate Dare and Mr. Lawlesse.

"Ah! Mr. Moonington, there, I declare, are my sister and Mr. Lawlesse. How very sentimental!" And Edith looked up into the face of the Honorable Sam, who, judging from his expression, was not particularly pleased. He looked in the direction indicated, and then turned again to his partner.

Under the shadow of the pillar Edith advanced with her cavalier a little nearer her sister.

"Romance, did you say, Mr. Lawlesse? I don't think there's much romance in the present century, least of all at Ryde. If you want romance I think it would be necessary to search for it on far wilder waters than those of the Solent."

"I suppose," returned Mr. Lawlesse, who had evidently been reading *Ixion in Heaven*, "that romance is to the romantic."

"And who is romantic nowadays?"

The pair were standing close together, and Mr. Moonington and his partner could distinctly see Mr. Lawlesse's hand laid upon Kate Dare's.

"I think, Mr. Moonington, we will go inside. It is getting rather chilly here—romantic, perhaps; rheumatic, certainly," said Miss Dare, in accents sufficiently audible to arouse the attention of her sister and Mr. Lawlesse.

"Hadn't a notion," remarked Jim, turning round with something of confusion, "that anybody was so near."

The Hon. Samuel Moonington did not ask Miss Kate Dare to dance again that evening.

In her dreams that night, when the ball was over and the dancers dispersed, Miss Dare saw herself the Countess of Moonington; and if any thoughts visited her sister's slumber, I am disposed to fancy that they were principally relative to Jim Lawlesse.

III.

A beautiful morning, two or three days after the club ball; Ryde was thinning gradually; but among the visitors who remained were Sir Hedworth Dare, his two daughters, Hon. Sam. Moonington, and Jim Lawlesse, the latter of whom still waited the return of his friend, the proprietor of the *Sea Fan*.

Sir Hedworth Dare was going to take a morning's sail in his yacht, the *Petrel*. His two daughters were coming, and they were to be accompanied by Mr. Moonington. The Baronet had noticed something of the events of the ball-night, and Mr. James Lawlesse was discreetly omitted from the party.

Kate Dare was passionately fond of the sea, and was herself an excellent oar. She had told Jim as much the other night. She could not imagine, she said, any life more perfect than the yachtsman's; and it must be allowed that the existence is not without its attractions. If you study independence, you realize it in a degree possible under no other circumstances. You go from place to place according to your own sweet will. The instant that a sentiment of boredom commences to creep over you your anchor is weighed and the scene is changed. Hotels may charge prohibitory prices, lodging-housekeepers may drive their inmates to distraction; what care you? All that hotels and all that lodgings could supply you have close at hand ready to your beck and call.

Sir Hedworth's party were on board the *Petrel*, and the yacht was just about to slip her moorings.

"Where's Kate, Edith?" inquired the Baronet, not seeing his youngest daughter on deck.

"Oh, down in the cabin, papa—I suppose."

These last two words were added in a somewhat lower tone, and as she said them Edith rather blushed. She sat down, however, presently, next to Mr. Moonington, and was soon making the running at a speed not less than that of the good yacht *Petrel*.

"Tell Kate to come up," said Sir Hedworth, after he had leisure to think of other things than certain matters of purely nautical importance; and Edith Dare called for her sister down the companion-ladder. Receiving no answer, she descended into the cabin.

"Papa," she said, on returning, "I don't see Kate at all. I suppose at the last minute she made up her mind not to come."

This was not exactly the truth. Edith Dare had determined from the first that Kate should not be among the party, and to this end she had managed to divert her attention to something else at the moment they were leaving the house. Sir Hedworth was not satisfied with the explanation, and knit his brow. His younger daughter was his favorite, and, not being blind to the character of the elder, he did, in plain truth, suspect something of the ruse that had been executed; but he said nothing, and the *Petrel* went on.

Some person else had selected the present morning as a favorable one for a sail, and that was Jim Lawlesse. He had taken no companion, and was talking abstractedly to the master of the *Sea Fan*. The regulation telescope was suspended from his neck, and something impelled him to look through it in the direction of what seemed a black speck. He examined it again.

"Looks uncommonly like a boat, and so far as I can make out, whoever is inside her is in distress, for it appears to me," said Jim, "as if they were making signs."

The master of the *Sea Fan* was of the same opinion, and the pair decided that they would "stand about" and try to get at the object.

"By Jove!" cried Jim, as they drew a little nearer, "it's a woman, I declare!"

And a woman it certainly was—evidently exhausted with the severity of her efforts to make headway against the waves. They were now within two or three hundred yards of the boat; and Jim ordered the yacht's pinnace to be let down, and said he would himself run up to this female Columbus.

"Miss Dare," cried Jim, as the pinnace touched the boat, "is that you? What on earth brought you here—three miles from the shore?"

"Oh! Mr. Lawlesse, I am so glad to see you, of some one. I was about getting exhausted, and thought—"

But Kate Dare was unable to say more, for she fell back in a dead faint.

Jim Lawlesse transferred himself into her boat, and rowed to the yacht; and when Kate Dare next became sensible, she found herself lying in the ladies' cabin of the *Sea Fan* with Mr. James Lawlesse at her side.

"How very kind!" were her first words; and "How very fortunate."

"It was certainly fortunate that I should have seen you; but there is no kindness," said Jim. "Don't speak till you have quite recovered."

The recovery was not long delayed; and Kate Dare commenced to tell Jim Lawlesse exactly what had occurred.

"You know," she said, "that we—that is, papa, and Edith and Mr. Moonington—were to have gone out for a sail in the *Petrel* this morning. Well, I was dressing, and thought I had plenty of time, when, on looking out of window, I saw the yacht starting. I was determined not to be robbed of my cruise, so I hurried and went down to the water, and got into the little boat. You see, they were close to me. The *Petrel* didn't seem to be more than a hundred yards ahead, and I thought that I could easily attract their notice. Besides, I had imagined, naturally, that they would discover I was left behind; and I thought most likely they would put back for me. However, I couldn't manage it; and I rowed on and on; and when I looked back, the shore was ever so far behind, and I didn't know what to do; and I only hoped some person would pick me up—and at last you did; and I am really more obliged than I can say."

Jim blurted out some disclaimer, in reply, which does not materially affect the course of this narrative.

It was decided that the best plan would be to steer for home immediately, and to land as near Sea View as possible—where Sir Hedworth Dare's house was situated.

"People talk so absurdly in Ryde," added Miss Kate Dare, as an argument to clench the plan.

When the shore was reached, there was scarcely a person visible; two persons, however, had noticed the disembarkation from the *Sea Fan*—one was Edith Dare, and another Mr. Moonington.

"If that does not convince him nothing else will," thought Miss Dare.

Miss Dare's wish was accomplished, and before the house was reached the heir of the earldom of Moonington had declared himself.

"Where on earth is Kate?" said Sir Hedworth, as he met Mr. Moonington and his newly-gained *fiancée*.

"We have just seen her, papa, landing from Mr. Lawlesse's yacht," was the sisterly reply.

"The devil you have!" replied the Baronet, *sotto voce*.

"Ah! here they come, I declare," added Miss Dare. "Hope you've had a pleasant sail, Kate?"

"Kate," said Sir Hedworth, as that young lady was bursting out into all manner of ejaculatory explanations, "I want to speak to you at once. I am surprised," continued the Baronet when the library was reached, "that you should have acted as you have done—that you should have given me the slip in the dishonest manner you did, simply to do a most improper thing—go out in the yacht of a young man to whom you know I exceedingly object. As for his conduct, it is simply disgraceful. I don't understand it, upon my soul I—"

"Oh, papa! what do you mean?" burst in Kate. "Mr. Lawlesse has saved my life." And Kate narrated to her father all that had occurred. The Baronet's face changed more than once in the course of his daughter's story.

"Go up and dress for dinner, Kate. I will go and thank Mr. Lawlesse."

Sir Hedworth met that gentleman standing on the steps of the porch.

"No thanks whatever are due, Sir Hedworth," replied Jim. "I am only sincerely grateful that I saw your daughter when I did."

"Don't go, Lawlesse," continued the owner of the *Petrel*. "Come and stay dinner." And so saying, Sir Hedworth turned aside to speak to his elder daughter, whom he saw coming.

"Edith," he said, "I should like to know what you meant by telling me that Kate was in the cabin this morning?"

"Really, papa, I knew nothing to the contrary. I'm glad she was in more agreeable society. But Mr. Moonington is in the library, and I know is anxious to see you. He is calling you—pray go!"

Later on that evening there was another interview—this time between Sir Hedworth and Mr. Jim Lawlesse. It was entirely satisfactory. Kate had spoken to her father in the interval on the subject of her lover. Jim had made, and would make, no declaration without Sir Hedworth's consent. That consent was given.

"Lawlesse, you have not only saved my daughter's life, you have acted, as I have heard from her, in a manner infinitely creditable to yourself."

"Kate," said Jim to his affianced bride, before they parted that night, "don't you think I was right, and that there may be romance even close to Ryde, and on the waters of the Solent, after all?"—*London Society.*

A DEFENSE OF THE COMMUNISTS, BY FREDERIC HARRISON.—We who live under a more favorable political atmosphere do not easily conceive with what ferocious tyranny the Republican leaders of France have had during life to contend. Almost every one of the men who were returned by the City of Paris at the elections which closed the war, were known chiefly as having been the victims of an unrelenting persecution; as having passed the best years of their life at Cayenne and Lambessa; as having been hunted by the Imperial Police; as having wasted in the prisons or in exile. After the *coup d'état* which established the Empire, some twenty thousand men, the flower of the workmen of Paris, were deported to die in different stations. BLANQUI, PYAT, DELESCLUZE, VERMOREL, ROCHEFORT, and the rest, were known to us of old as having fought the battle of true civic life against that unforgiving despotism. Let us take the life of such a man as DELESCLUZE himself—a man of high training, of great powers, and, in spite of the calumnies of the party of assassination, a man of inflexible honesty. His first entrance into public life was a familiarity with a royal prison. He defended the insurrection of June, 1848, and subsequently escaped to England; but on his return to France in 1854, he was instantly arrested and tried upon the old charge, arising out of events before the *coup d'état* or the Empire, and again sentenced to unlimited transportation. For two years they kept him in the docks of Toulon—this great and heroic spirit chained with a cannon ball to a common felon—then they thrust him into the hold of a transport, and sent him to Cayenne. The voyage recalled the worst horrors of the middle passage of the old slave trade. There was neither light nor air, and scarcely food, in this foul dungeon. When the ship reached Cayenne he was found, contrary to expectation, to be still alive. Instead of landing him on the coast, with a devilish refinement of cruelty, he was put in the hold, and returned back to Toulon, with the obvious purpose of putting him to death. Still he lived. Five times backward and forward across the Atlantic he made that horrible voyage, without ever leaving his dungeon in the ship's hold, until it seemed almost as hard to kill the life in his body as it was to crush the spirit in his soul. In sheer despair at the end of the fifth voyage he was taken out of the ship, and passed the best years of his life at Cayenne. The story of DELESCLUZE is in one sense the story of the rest. Persecutions, imprisonments, exile, transportation, calumny, suborned witnesses, and forged documents, every device of unrelenting tyranny, had been brought to bear upon these men for twenty years. Scenes such as these do not improve the temper, and may sometimes deteriorate the character, and it would not be strange if they who had borne and lived through this were not prepared to quit their place and power with the well-bred grace which sits so well upon our English statesmen on a change of ministry or the downfall of a party. Tried as they were, and brought to bay at last with political opponents thirsting for their blood, the enemies of their country on one side, and an army of 100,000 men on the other, stopping up every avenue of escape, struck down by a system of extermination more sweeping than anything which history has seen since the days of St. Bartholomew, I assert fearlessly that these men will be proved to have been singularly free from crime, to have abstained in a striking degree from the natural acts of the last despair, and will stand out in the future beside the butchers of Versailles as political, aye, and as religious martyrs. English eye-witnesses of undoubted good faith have described to us how the high-minded DELESCLUZE—who from the first had seen that ruin was inevitable—remained night and day at his post until nature sank exhausted with the strain, and then, with a few kind words to those around him, utterly unlike the melodramatic folly which calumny has put into his mouth, took up his walking-stick, and, uncovering his gray hairs and baring his undaunted breast, walked feebly but manfully to the top of a barricade. The figure of that noble old man will remain in history, though the bestial *Figaro* heap calumny on his memory, and the Government of Versailles has destroyed his very bones.—*Fortnightly Review.*

THE LATE GEORGE GROTE, HISTORIAN.—They who knew him best will tell us that of all public men whom they had ever known, he was the most unswervingly just. Those who knew him not may be assured that whatever honor or respect he won, beyond the region of his intellectual eminence, was the tribute which mankind feel to be due to any manifestation of that most Godlike and Christlike grace, the virtue of justice. Let those whose hasty, dogmatic, exaggerated statements fall from their lips in unceasing flow, without thought for themselves, or care for others, remember (if they ever heard it) the slow, deliberate enunciation with which, even on seemingly trivial matters, he would drop out, syllable by syllable, his exact, unimpassioned judgments, as though he feared lest a single phrase should escape him that was not absolutely true—as though he had forever sounding in the innermost chamber of his conscience the sacred maxim, "By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." Let those who think it consistent with their station, or their rank, or their religion, to treat with rudeness, or with scorn, those from whom they differ, those to whom they are superior, those to whom they are inferior, remember, if they ever saw it, the gracious urbanity, the antique courtesy, the tender consideration, with which he met the jarring circumstances as characters of life, as though he had ever before him the divine ideal of Him who, in the quaint but reverent language of an early English poet, has been called—

"The first true gentleman that ever breathed."

Let those who think that enlarged philosophy, or daring speculation, or eager research, carries with it, as by a fatal necessity, a fierce and scoffing spirit, a forward speech, an intolerant, insolent temper—let them remember, if they ever witnessed it, the reverential abstinence, the modest forbearance of that firm but gentle nature which, alike in act and word, was the living representation of the apostolic maxims—"In honor preferring others, condescending to minds of low estate;" "rendering" with scrupulous exactness "to all their due, custom to whom custom, honor to whom honor." Such an one, whether he be of us or not, shall surely be honored among "the spirits of just men made perfect" hereafter. In parting with such an one, whether we look backward to the dark shadows of this mortal life, or forward to "the Light which no man can approach unto," we may repeat for him and urge on others those sacred words of which the scope is limited to no age or country, and of which the meaning is inexhaustible: "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." "*In æternâ memoriâ erit justus.*"—*Dean Stanley.*

SCOTT AS A POET.—We often hear nowadays of the accuracy of description of minor details, and certain of our bards are much admired for it. SCOTT had it to perfection, and it was his one great fault. "Literary mosaic," which accurately describes most of our contemporaneous verse, is poor stuff. We want pictures painted on plenty of canvas. We want, breadth, color and movement; and this is what we get in SCOTT, and do not get in the tame, tiresome volumes of studious blank-verse so much belauded by our hebdomadal chatterboxes. This wretched, impotent, invalid, self-analyzing age of ours sits forever, like a stupid Oriental priest, contemplating its own navel. It cannot get up and go out for itself, but is perpetually harping on its miserable nerves and fads and fancies, and imagines, meanwhile—Heaven save the mark!—that it is in earnest, and that its predecessors were not. Earnestness is best proved by action; and it does nothing. Our poets sit mumbling a heap of dry dead bones, and fumbling amid graves for flesh and blood to hang their Wardour-street draperies on. This, may it please you, is the Renaissance School. That is the last fine name invented to cover the poverty of spasmodic pilferers. The remainder are Idyllic and Psychological! O ye gods! A school of psychological poetry! What next?—and next? "There can be no doubt," says DRYDEN, "that the French are as much better critics than the English as they are worse poets." Nowadays our critics and our poets are worthy of each other. We can only throw SCOTT into their midst as you let fresh air into a mephitic chamber. We have no doubt, however, that they will shut the window again at the earliest opportunity, and vow that their artificial essences are pleasanter than all the airs of Araby the Blest!—*Temple Bar.*

A BOAR HUNT.—On arriving at the hilly parts of the Tessala, after traversing vast tracks of scrub, we slung our guns over our shoulders and moved in the broad line of the beaters, expecting momentarily to see game; but it was a long time before any appeared, although the wild and jungly nature of the ground seemed peculiarly adapted for harboring wild animals. There was one spot in particular between two lofty hills, where a dense growth of cane and jungle grew along the swampy edge of a tributary of the Isser, where we were all fully prepared to find something on a large scale. I was obliged to ride along a narrow track on the brow, where a man could scarcely walk, and I quite anticipated that *Hadja-Roum* in one of his wild freaks would topple over into the chasm, but fortunately he behaved discreetly. However, on ascending the precipitous bank opposite, after plunging through the tangled copse beneath, the saddle slipped down his back, and I had only just time to jump off, and so escape rolling backward. At this moment a tremendous yelling announced that game was afoot, but *Hadja-Roum* danced about on the steep ascent, and reared to such an extent that I could not resaddle him. Just at the right moment Bernard came galloping up, and released me from my difficulty, as the fiery steed knew his voice, and calmed down at once. While he was at work, a fine boar came charging down the bank, and I had but time to cock my gun and send him rolling and squeaking into the bushes, where he unluckily escaped, though I think he was badly wounded. To prevent the saddle from slipping backward, Bernard told me always to hold on by the horse's mane when mounting these precipitous hills, where no European animal save a goat or sheep could climb through the clattering stones, and I found it an excellent, although undignified, arrangement. Jumping up again, we followed the yelling rout, some fellows we had overtaken keeping up with the horses; and in such a chase I never joined, for the angles and passes through the scrub were so abrupt that *Hadja-Roum* would not attempt to turn, but went full tilt at the high bushes, trying to clear them, so that the run was a succession of bucking jumps. To add to my difficulty in guiding my horse, I could only use my left hand, as I had to carry my gun in the right, ready to fire. Furthermore, after some time the curb fell off, so I just let him go flying through the air, and alighting with a clash among rocks and stones on the other side, in a way that no European horse could have done without falling. As to our friend the lawyer, who was mounted on one of my carriage-horses, we saw no more of him after the hunt began until he turned up at breakfast. After a highly-exciting chase over this almost impassable country, covered with scrub from five to six feet high, the white burnouses of the chiefs floating wildly in the wind, several shots fired ahead, frantic shouting and hallooing on of dogs announced that a boar had bitten the dust, and the next minute I beheld a huge old patriarch, with tusks six inches long, bellowing and rolling on the ground, held down by a dozen dogs. BERNARD and the chiefs wished me to give him the *coup de grâce*, but I assured them I was quite satisfied with being in at the death, and another who had ridden most pluckily all the morning was deputed to do the deed. As the chiefs said they had seen ten more boars feeding in company with one we had killed in a patch of green barley belonging to the natives, we started back again to look for the rest. One young one broke cover close to me, and I had a capital chance of a snap shot, but *Hadja-Roum* reared and plunged so diabolically that I was unable to take advantage of the opportunity. The horsemen looked most picturesque in their long flowing robes and high-peaked saddles, pointing their old matchlocks in readiness for him, but he slipped off through the brake, and gave us another run of a quarter of an hour, when BERNARD and an Arab got each two shots at him, wounding him badly, and as the dogs could not follow by nose he stole away. The noise from the frantic shouting of the savages and the reports of the shots fired was heightened by a loud clap of thunder that broke at the moment just over our heads. It was now 1½ o'clock, and we had been in the saddle since 7, so this most original and exciting chase was declared to be concluded, and we galloped off to breakfast.—*Vereker's Travels in Northern Africa.*

THE LAST HEADS ON TEMPLE BAR.—In May, 1716, the head of Col. OXBURG, concerned in the rising of Mar, was placed above the Bar, and six years afterward, it received a companion in that of Counsellor LAYER, convicted of plotting the murder of King GEORGE. The last remained "blackened and weather-beaten with the storms of many successive years, until it became the oldest occupant. Infancy had advanced into matured manhood, and still the head repulsively looked down from the summit of the arch. It seemed part of the arch itself." For more than thirty years did LAYER's head look down on busy Fleet-street; at last, one blusterous night, a friendly gust sent it rolling into the strand, where it was picked up by an attorney, who took it into a public-house close by, and there, according to NICHOLLS, it found a resting-place under the floor; while Dr. RAWLINSON, the antiquary, who was anxious to become its possessor, paid a handsome consideration for a substitute foisted upon him as the genuine article. He, however, died in happy ignorance of the cheat, and was buried, in accordance with his desire, with the precious relic in his right hand. Before LAYER's head fell from its spike, it had been joined by two more, those of TOWNLEY and FLETCHER, two of the '45 rebels who were done to death on Kennington Common on the 30th of July, 1746, and their heads elevated over Temple Bar the day after. It was to these WALPOLE alluded when he wrote: "I have been this morning to the Tower, and passed under the new heads at Temple Bar, where people make a trade of letting spying-glasses at a halfpenny a look." It was these heads that suggested GOLDSMITH's grim joke that so tickled JOHNSON's fancy. The two friends, both of whom were perhaps Jacobites in their hearts, had been meditating among the tombs at Poet's Corner, when JOHNSON had quoted OVID's line: "Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis." (Perhaps, some day our names may mix with theirs.) As they walked together homeward, OLIVER stopped at the Bar, and (in allusion to their own Jacobite opinions) pointing to the heads above, whispered: "Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur *istis!*" In 1766 a man was taken into custody for shooting at the Temple Bar heads with a steel crossbow. He explained that his loyalty was so intense that he did not think death a sufficient punishment for traitors, and that he had relieved his indignant feelings by firing balls at the heads for his pastime of an evening. It was supposed he was related to one or other of the unfortunate men, of whose heads he had made targets, in hopes of obtaining possession of them. Upon the 1st of April, 1772, one of them was blown from its perch; the other did not long remain in solitary glory, and the Bar at last was rid of the executioner's ghastly trophies, although the spikes, or one of them at least, remained to remind passers-by of the tender mercies of the good old times, until the beginning of the present century.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A DAY ON THE SCOTCH MOORS.—The baskets are unpacked, and the contents spread on the green turf table-cloth, that serves you for couch as well. You make your breakfast-lunch reclining classically, after the manner of the ancients, round materials for a meal that are equally solid and simple. Slices of cold beef and bread—nothing of the abominable sandwich, with its dyspeptic memories of hustling crowds at railway-counters, laden with fly-blown pastry, flowing with fiery Hamburg wines. After today you may add a cold grouse or two; on the 12th you must dispense with that luxury. You feel like the Ancient Mariner travestied in mountaineer—"Game, game around you everywhere, and not a scrap to eat." Never mind, you manage to rough it somehow, with a tolerable local imitation of a Yorkshire pie, with cheese and biscuits, and such manly fare. Your meal is somewhere half way between a breakfast given by LUCULLUS, and one of those Spartan spreads whose frugal *menus* were settled by the statutes of LYCURGUS. With the appetite you find, after getting your breath again, and sending a lightly-laced mouthful of chilling water hissing over your glowing palate, the repast approaches nearer the former extreme than the latter. Nor has the department of the cellar been unattended to. DUGALD, officiating as chief butler, has already, with a certain careful contempt, deposited in the cooling wave the flasks that speak of shadeless vineyards on the glowing gravel slopes of the Gironde. With infinite love and tenderness he has immersed by their side the more sturdy green glass bottle that contains the sacred usquebaugh—the Highlandman's genuine water of life. There are metal flasks of it besides; but that is a point on which prudence counsels stinting your liberality. The honest members of your tail walk steady enough as a rule, and you may trust them absolutely in most things; but you can scarcely complain of their tripping if you set the snare for them with your own hands. They are mortals, after all, and if you tempt them beyond mortal strength, small blame to them if the succumb.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

"MY WIFE."—Apropos of the various methods of disposing of dead bodies, WILLIAM STORY recalled a newspaper paragraph respecting a ring, with a stone of a new species in it, which a widower was observed to wear upon his finger. Being questioned as to what the gem was, he answered, "It is my wife." He had procured her body to be chemically resolved into this stone. I think I could make a story on this idea; the ring should be one of the widower's bridal gifts to a second wife; and, of course, it should have wondrous and terrible qualities, symbolizing all that disturb the quiet of a second marriage—on the husband's part, remorse for his inconstancy, and the constant comparison between the dead wife of his youth, now idealized, and the grosser reality which he had now adopted into her place; while, on the new wife's finger, it should give pressures, shooting pangs into her heart, jealousies of the past, and all such miserable emotions.—*Good Words.*

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD'S DESCRIPTION OF HIMSELF.—Ambition does not weary me. I fear but few things, and I do not fear death in the least. I am but little given to pity, and I could wish I was not so at all. Though there is nothing I would not do to comfort an afflicted person, and I really believe that one should do all one can to show great sympathy to him for his misfortune, for miserable people are so foolish that this does them the greatest good in the world; yet I also hold that we should be content with expressing sympathy, and carefully avoid having any. It is a passion that is wholly worthless in a well-regulated mind, which only serves to weaken the heart, and which should be left to ordinary persons, who, as they never do anything from reason, have need of passions to stimulate their actions. I love my friends; and I love them to such an extent that I would not for a moment weigh my interest against theirs. I condescend to them, I patiently endure their bad temper. But, also, I do not make much of their caresses, and I do not feel great uneasiness in their absence. Naturally, I have but little curiosity about the majority of things that stir up curiosity in other men. I am very secret, and I have less difficulty than most men in holding my tongue as to what is told me in confidence. I am most particular as to my word, and I would never fail, whatever might be the consequence, to do what I had promised; and I have made this an inflexible law during the whole of my life. I keep the most punctilious civility to women. I do not believe I have ever said anything before them which could cause them annoyance. When their intellect is cultivated, I prefer their society to that of men; one there finds a mildness one does not meet with among ourselves, and it seems to me beyond this that they express themselves with more neatness, and give a more agreeable turn to the things they talk about. As for flirtation, I formerly indulged in a little, now I shall do so no more, though I am still young. I have renounced all flirtation, and I am simply astonished that there are still so many sensible people who can occupy their time with it.—*La Rochefoucauld's Reflections, New Translation.*

THE OBJECT OF RELIGION.—Surely, if there be anything with which metaphysics have nothing to do, and where a plain man, without skill to walk in the arduous paths of abstruse reasoning, may yet find himself at home, it is religion. For the object of religion is conduct; and conduct is really, however men may overlay it with philosophical disquisitions, the simplest thing in the world. That is to say, it is the simplest thing in the world as far as understanding is concerned; as regards doing, it is the hardest thing in the world. Here is the difficulty,—to do what we very well know ought to be done; and instead of facing this, men have searched out another with which they occupy themselves by preference,—the origin of what is called the moral sense, the genesis and physiology of conscience, and so on. No one denies that here, too, is difficulty, or that the difficulty is a proper object for the human faculties to be exercised upon; but the difficulty here is speculative: it is not the difficulty of religion, which is a practical one, and it often tends to divert the attention from this. Yet surely the difficulty of religion is great enough by itself, if men would but consider it, to satisfy the most voracious appetite for difficulties. It extends to rightness in the whole range of what we call conduct; in three-fourths, therefore, at the very lowest computation, of human life. The only doubt is whether we ought not to make the range of conduct wider still, and to say it is four-fifths of human life, or five-sixths. But it is better to be under the mark than over it, so let us be content with counting conduct three-fourths of human life.

But instantly there will be raised the objection that this is morality, not religion; morality, ethics, conduct, being by many people, and above all by theologians, carefully contradistinguished from religion, which is supposed in some special way to be connected with propositions about the Godhead of the Eternal Son, like those for which the Bishops of Winchester and Gloucester want to do something, or propositions about the personality of God, or about election or justification. Religion, however, means simply a binding to the practice of righteousness, or else a serious attending to righteousness and dwelling upon it; which of these two it most nearly means depends upon the view we take of the word's derivation; but it means one of them, and they are much the same. And the antithesis between ethical and religious is thus quite a false one; ethical means practical, it relates to practice, or conduct, passing into habit or disposition; religious also means practical, but practical in a still higher degree; and the right antithesis to both ethical and religious, is the same as the right antithesis to practical; namely, theoretical. But is there no difference between what is ethical, or morality, and religion? There is a difference; a difference of degree. Religion, if we follow the intention of human thought and human language in the use of the word, is ethics heightened, enkindled, lit up by feeling; the passage from morality to religion is made when to morality is applied emotion. And the true meaning of religion is thus not morality, but morality touched by emotion. And this new elevation and inspiration of morality is well marked by the word righteousness. Conduct is the word of common life, morality is the word of philosophical disquisition, righteousness is the word of religion.—*Mathew Arnold in the Cornhill Magazine.*

MR. TOM TAYLOR ON THEATRES.—But there are many, of all classes, who have ceased to frequent the theatre, because they have ceased to find what they want there—comedy which will amuse without disgusting by excess or offending by indecency; tragedy which will move and elevate without repelling by imperfectness and bad taste of impersonation; drama which will stir and enthrall without condescending to vulgar clap-trap, crawling realism, or the mere physical excitement, now christened sensation. It is to this public that those who want to reform the English theatre must appeal. It is believed that such a public exists in London in numbers amply sufficient for the support of a theatre of moderate size, managed with business-like exactness, activity, intelligence and good taste, and worked by a fuller, better and more permanent company than is now usually thought necessary. A management appealing to such a public would naturally become the rallying-point for artists of higher aims and ambitions than the herd, would aim at gradually gathering round it the best-educated, steadiest and most accomplished actors and actresses; for from it they would be certain of treatment grateful to their feelings as artists, and in accordance with their habits as ladies and gentlemen.

The engagements should be more permanent than it is now the rule to make them; there would be inducements to accept lower salaries than are asked for short and precarious service, in the shape not only of yearly contracts, but of bonuses, ultimate association in profits, and, if possible, provision for old age. The adequate filling of inferior parts should be encouraged by payments for each performance, like the French *feux*, and by giving all the principal members of the company their turn of distinction and display. It should be a condition of such a reformed theatre that two bills at least should be running *pari passu*, so as to insure a change of performance on alternate nights; and the company should be strong enough to allow of this interchange.

In short, what should be aimed at is a theatre resembling, *longo intervallo* though it might be, the Theatre Francais, with a subsidy or guarantee fund from private, not public sources, to lift it during its minority above the necessity of providing from the nightly receipts for the nightly expenses; a body of actors of position and experience, looking forward to becoming partners in the prospects of the enterprise, and corresponding to the *sociétaires* of the Comedie, elected in the first instance by a council of subscribers, but subsequently by a committee including representatives of the *sociétaires* themselves, as well as of the subscribers; and, besides these, actors of less standing answering to the *pensionnaires* of the Comedie, engaged for fixed terms and having no interest in profits.—*Dark Blue.*

FLOWERS AND THEIR USES.—Flowers serve a more needful purpose in the economy of nature than we are prone to imagine; and they produce more effect on the dullest minds than many even of the most susceptible would acknowledge. But it is not an uncommon habit, especially among the ignorant, to ridicule the study of flowers and those who are devoted to it. On the other hand, they do not despise the occupation of the florist, because it brings him money. Others consider botany a trifling pursuit, worthy the attention only of persons of effeminate habits; but I have never been able to learn that these objectors are contemners of any of those fashionable habits which are confessedly enervating and destructive of mental and physical power. Nothing can enervate that actively employs the mind and exercises the body at the same time, as may be said of the out-of-door study of botany or any other branch of natural history. They are the most invigorating of all intellectual pursuits. Nor is the study of flowers the less worthy of attention, though we admit that it exercises the imagination and fancy more than it stores the mind with knowledge. The same charge may be brought against the study of any of the fine arts.

The botanist, however, does not study flowers merely as beautiful objects. As a scientific observer, he finds in them the exponents of the laws of vegetation, which can be understood only by the keenest perceptions. Hence the fact that among botanists may be named some of the greatest men who have lived. As a moral and poetic observer, he discerns in flowers, not mere gems sparkling on the bosom of Nature, but so many living beings, looking up to him from the greensward, and down upon him from the trees and cliffs, and inspiring him with a feeling of sympathy with all the visible world. What can be more worthy of study than this beautiful assemblage of living things, whose relations to each other and to men and animals unfold a thousand singular mysteries, whose forms and colors produce the most delicate conceptions of art, and whose metaphorical characters have rendered them the very poetry of nature! Religion and virtue, science, painting and poetry, all have their readings in these brilliant pets of the florist and toys of children. The stars of heaven do not convey to our minds a more vivid conception of the mysteries of the universe than the flowers that sparkle in the same countless numbers on the earth.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A WOMAN'S EXECUTION, PARIS, MAY, '71.

BY EDWARD KING.

Sweet-breathed and young—
The people's daughter!
No nerves unstrung—
Going to slaughter!

"Good morning, friends!
You'll love us better—
Make us amends:
We've burst your fetter!

How the sun gleams!
(Women are snarling!)
Give me your beams,
Liberty's darling!

Marie's my name—
Christ's mother bore it.
That badge? No shame!
Glad that I wore it!

(Hair to her waist,
Limbs like a Venus;
Robes are displaced;)
"Soldiers! please screen us.

He at the front!
That is my lover;
Stood at the brunt;
Now the fight's over:

Powder and bread
Gave out together.
Droll! to be dead
In this bright weather!

Jean, boy! we might
Have married in June!
This the wall? Right!
'*Vive la Commune!*'"

—*Scribner's, for September.*

WITH VILLAINOUS SALTPETRE.

We had not been ten days at sea before my mind misgave me, and I began to dread an unfortunate termination to our voyage, for matters had gone wrong from the very beginning. There had been trouble with the crew, who seemed to have an idea that perennial drunkenness was the proper state of men's existence; and who, as long as a sixpence lasted, obstinately refused to go on board, in many cases having to be hauled from the wharf over the side like so much suspended animation. Then when we had been warped out into the river, and were lying awaiting the Captain, we found that he had been taken suddenly and violently ill, so that a week's delay followed, ending in a fresh appointment, and the coming of a new Captain—a man of a quiet, genial aspect, whose presence seemed to augur a termination of our troubles, and he was welcomed accordingly.

For a merchantman outward bound is by no means the paradise existing in the minds of ardent school-boys, bitten with a longing for a life at sea. Twenty-four hours of the life on board and its discomforts effectually sickened me; but then I had chosen my vessel for reasons of economy, knowing that every five-pound note would be, perhaps, of priceless value in my new home; so I made up my mind not to be discontented, but to bear all that fell to my lot. I had taken my passage to Buenos Ayres, with the full intention of roughing it for some years to come, and therefore I argued that it would be cowardly to turn tail at the first trouble that fell to my share. But really it was trying work, in spite of the strongest determination. The sailors were soon in that pleasant state of despondent misery which succeeds a long debauch, and, as if giving the unfortunate passengers the credit of being the cause of their sufferings, lost no opportunity of visiting the said sufferings upon their heads. I said upon their heads, but the feet as frequently suffered, buckets of water being dashed upon them—of course accidentally—if we ventured on deck during holy-stoning times. We came to grief, too, over ropes, over the stowing of cargo, and in a variety of ways during those first days—our sea-going friends looking upon us as an inferior race of beings, whom, as lubbers, it was their duty to afflict. But by dint of good temper, this was all pretty well got over, in time for the rough weather we encountered down Channel, and right away across the Bay of Biscay, sufficiently bad to confine us all, sick and well, below hatches for many a dreary day of pitching and tossing, with the ship's timbers groaning and creaking to a degree that seemed to threaten falling to pieces.

Picture to yourselves, you who have not been on ship board, a gloomy, low-ceiled prison, with stout beams crossing every here and there, the light stealing feebly through the little windows, the air you breathe hot, foul, and stifling, the hatch above you battened down, so that, save at special times, there is no communication with the deck; and nearly every fellow-passenger either bemoaning his hard fate, or else groaning as he lies prone in the helpless misery of sea-sickness. I think that if all the miseries of a rough voyage could be foreseen, those who take trips to far-off lands would be greatly reduced in numbers.

A couple of days' respite came at last in the shape of fine weather; and in the reaction produced by the bright sunshine, and free brisk air we breathed on deck, the troubles of the past were forgotten. The Captain still seemed all that was pleasant; but there was a flushed and heavy look in his countenance that I did not like, and before long I had another opinion upon the subject; for, in conversation, I found that the second mate had been at the same school as myself; and together we went over the old days and compared notes, as I walked the deck with him far into his watch.

The weather turned foul once more, but this time, through the mate, I contrived to stay on deck, when, to my surprise, I found that the greater part of the duty was shifted on to the chief mate, the Captain seldom showing on deck.

"No, I don't think it's from cowardice," said my friend to me, as we walked the deck that night, when the gale had somewhat moderated. "Of course this is in confidence."

I nodded.

"Well," he continued, "I don't know what to make of him; sometimes I think he's mad, and sometimes that he is given to drinking. How he got appointed to this ship, I can't tell. Mr. Ray don't say anything, but he is one of those men who think all the more; and of course he'll be particularly careful, lest the Captain should think that, as first mate, he is jealous because the command was not placed in his hands."

No more was then said; but before many days had passed, we found that the man who had been intrusted with a fine vessel, a valuable cargo, and, more than all, the lives of passengers and crew, was one of those unfortunate beings who, not content with the enjoyment of the good things of this life, are in the habit of having intemperate outbreaks, when the impulse to drink, commencing, perhaps, with the stimulants taken in some time of peril, grows perfectly uncontrollable, and culminates at length in one of those horrible fits of mania known as delirium tremens.

It was enough to make any landsman nervous as to our fate, should the heavy weather continue; but there was still the satisfaction of knowing that the two mates were thorough seamen, who would, no doubt, take upon themselves the management of the ship, should there be any real danger. These feelings did not trouble me long, for, the weather again brightening, hope rose, and day after day glided pleasantly by. We saw but little of the Captain, and only learned that he was confined by indisposition to his cot, the cause of this indisposition being only known to a few; but I could see that the first mate, Mr. Ray, looked more anxious than usual; and taking the opportunity of being on deck one night, I had a long talk with my friend, to learn

that the Captain only recovered from one fit to seek the means for bringing on another.

"Pity we did not leave him behind altogether," I said at last.

"I've thought so a dozen times," said my friend, "for this sailing with a madman on board does not suit my book."

The days glided slowly by with varying weather. The hot latitudes were reached. There was a little horse-play as we crossed the line; then a shark was caught, and at times a dolphin or bonito; and at last, panting with the heat, we lay beneath the almost vertical sun, without a breath of wind to fill the sails as they hung from the yards, the vessel gently rolling in the swell as the sea heaved and fell without so much as a ripple visible. Rough coverings were rigged up; but in spite of all that could be done to mitigate it, the heat was unbearable, beating down upon our heads, and reflected from the sea, which shone like a vast mirror of polished metal. Gaping seams, with the tar oozing forth, rails and stanchions so heated that a hand could not be borne upon them, and the 'tween decks stifling as an oven, it was no wonder that we were constantly longing for the comparative cool of the night; but even then there was not time for the temperature to grow much lower before the sun once more rose, each day apparently hotter than the last.

We were seated one evening, watching the last glow of the setting sun, when Anderson, the second mate, made the remark that he thought a change was coming; and then our attention was taken up by Mr. Ray passing close by us, and descending as if to the Captain's cabin.

"How has he been today?" I said, as Mr. Ray disappeared.

"Worse than ever," was the reply. "If I were Ray, I'd make a prisoner of him, and take sole command. He'd be quite justified in so doing."

Further conversation was cut short by the reappearance of the mate, who beckoned hastily to my companion.

"Something wrong," he exclaimed, as he leaped to his feet; and quite as quickly I followed him to the hatchway.

"Good heavens, Anderson!" exclaimed Mr. Ray, "what's to be done? He's raving mad."

"Have you no medicines?" I said.

"Medicines? Yes; but how are we to deal with a man in his state? Just listen."

In effect, as he ceased speaking, there came from below the sound of breaking chairs, smashing glass, and a noise as of some one leaping from side to side of the cabin, followed by a tremendous battering at the door.

"I've locked him in," said Ray, "for he's not fit to come on deck. But get help, and we must secure him, and strap him into his cot."

A short consultation was held, and then it was decided to call one of the old seamen, a sturdy, quiet man, and to do all as quietly as possible, so as not to alarm the rest of the passengers and crew.

Anderson fetched the old sailor, who came rolling up, turning the lump of tobacco in his mouth; and from his remark it was evident that he had been enlightened upon the business in hand.

"Ah," he growled, "what a thing it is as any one will go on wasting precious liquors, and turning blessings into pyson! I knowed this would be the end on it."

"Don't preach, man," said Ray, angrily, "but come along. Now, look here," he whispered, as we descended: "as soon as I open the door, all step quietly in together. He'll dash at us the same as he did at me a while ago; but he can only tackle one man at once, so that while he is engaged, the others must secure him."

We had hardly nerved ourselves for our task, and the mate was holding up his hand as a signal as he unlocked the door, when we were staggered by the sharp report of a pistol, simultaneous with which there was a dull thud close by my ear; and I started back with the knowledge that a bullet had just passed through the cabin-door and whistled by my head. Then came a loud, harsh laugh, followed by a couple more pistol-shots, both of which passed through the panel of the door.

I need hardly say that we beat a retreat directly; and as we stood once more on deck, the first mate wiped the perspiration from his forehead, and looked from one to the other, as much as to say, What shall we do?

It was, indeed, a trying position; and for a few moments no one spoke. Then Mr. Ray seemed to recover himself, and spoke out firmly and quietly: "We should only be casting away our lives if we were to go in now. The only plan I can suggest is to watch him through the skylight, and go in when he is asleep."

"I don't think he can do any mischief in the meantime," I said; "but we must seize him soon."

"Mischief!" said the old sailor dryly. "Well, I dunno; but what if he keeps on popping off that revolver thing? We shall be having a bullet in among the powder, and a blow-up."

"Powder!" I said.

"Yes; in the magazine."

"Is there powder on board?" I said, with a strange tremor in my voice, as I turned to Anderson.

"Yes, a heavy lot of it," he said huskily; and as he spoke, his eyes glanced involuntarily in the direction of the boats.

Another shot made us all start; and now passengers and crew began to collect, eagerly asking what was wrong—questions, though, which, in dread of a rush at the boats, we forebore to answer.

The peril, though, was indeed great, for in one small cabin, especially strengthened for its reception, a large quantity of powder was stored; and if one bullet happened to pass through, the chances were that the heat evolved in its passage would explode it all, and in a moment the whole vessel would be blown to atoms.

There were two courses open to us; to seize the boats at once, and push off, or to make a bold and manly effort to subdue the madman, in whose hands our lives seemed now to hang.

The same feelings must have pervaded all our breasts as we stood looking at one another, and then I saw the old sailor wet the palms of his hands and rub them gently together.

"We must run in on him, Master Ray," he said.

"Could we not shoot him down through the skylight?" said the chief mate; and then, as if blushing at his own proposition, he added hastily: "No, no; that would be like murder. We must dash in on him at all risks. But what's that? Look out; he's coming on deck."

As he spoke, we heard the cabin door unlocked; then the rattling of keys and the crashing of a door, when Ray cautiously peered down the hatch; and as he kneeled there gazing down, I could see a tremor running through his whole frame, and when at last he turned to us, his voice was so husky as to be almost inaudible, when he whispered: "He's got into the powder-room!"

I shall never forget his countenance as he gazed up at us fixed—rigid to a degree. For a few moments, horror and dread of impending death seemed to have robbed him of all power. Then he sprang up, the man once more.

"Quick!" he exclaimed, "for your lives!"

Then leading the way, he dashed down the cabin stairs, we following him, but only to find our progress arrested by the closed door, which resisted all our efforts.

"Listen!" whispered Ray; and then he continued: "Good heavens, if he were to fire now!"

The next moment there was a sound which seemed to make every nerve in my body thrill, and I frankly own that had my limbs obeyed my will, I should have rushed on deck, seized a coop or grating, and leaped over the side, for plainly enough to be heard came a sharp crackling noise, and it wanted not the mate's word to enlighten us as he hissed out "Lucifers!"

"Here, quick, for God's sake!" exclaimed Anderson. "Look here; we are forcing the wrong way at the door."

He dragged at it, but in vain, for a few minutes, till, running on deck, the old sailor returned in an instant with a couple of marline-spikes, which were inserted just as we once more heard the crackle of a match.

"Quick! it's for dear life!" cried Ray, and the door crashed, gave way and flew open, to reveal to us, standing, perfectly unmoved by our forcible entry, the Captain, holding a lighted splint to an iron-bound chest, which was already blackened and charred at the edge.

For a few moments we could none of us stir. It seemed as if at the slightest motion on our part the chest—which I afterward learned was filled with cartridges for the supply of one of the petty armies engaged in the Paraguayan war—would explode, followed by the other chests and kegs piled around. Then came the Captain's low chuckling laugh, and we heard him say: "This will drive you out, then, strong as you are."

Then, with a gesture of impatience, he threw down the burnt-out splint, took a fresh match from the box he held, and was about to strike it, when, with a cry that did not sound human, Anderson leaped upon him, and with one tremendous blow struck him down, trampling on him the next moment as he applied his moist lips to the charred and smoking edge of the chest.

The Captain was not stunned though; and directly after a fearful struggle took place amid these kegs, my part being confined to the securing of the match-box, which I tore from his hand, trembling as I did so lest it should explode. Then came the loud panting breathing of the wretched man, as, held down by four strong men, he bowed his body up again and again with a power that was almost superhuman.

But the danger was now passed; and without losing a moment, we dragged him out into his own cabin. Water was abundantly applied to the charred side of the box; and Mr. Ray's first act was to make the carpenter screw up the door in a way that restored confidence as every screw was driven in. I say his first act; for his second was to sit down on the deck and cover his face with his hands, and remain in that position for fully half an hour.

Constant watching, binding, and the use of potent drugs placed the Captain out of the reach of means to place us again in peril. But though a breeze sprung up the next day, and our well-managed ship prosperously finished her voyage, I never lay down to sleep the rest of the time without a shudder, and never once dropped off without waking with a start from a horrible dream of seeing the Captain, match-box in hand, applying a light to the edge of the cartridge-chest.—*Chambers' Journal.*

FRENCH FUNCTIONARIES.—The number of Government functionaries which Touscrétins, in common with most other French towns, possessed, were innumerable, unimaginable, ensconced everywhere; roosting on every perch; lodged in every conceivable nook; very rats in number, cohesiveness, and rodent appetite. Perhaps I may as well give a list of them: A prefect, a secretary-general, and three councillors of prefecture; a president of the tribunal, four assistant judges, a stipendiary justice of the peace, two clerks of court, and a public prosecutor; a receiver-general of taxes and two sub-receivers; a verificator of weigths and measures, a chief of the custom house, and two lieutenants; a high-keeper of the woods and forests, (there were none to keep,) and two sub-keepers; a commissary of police and a deputy commissary; a captain of *gendarmerie* and his lieutenant; a rector of academy, a postmaster, a keeper of the archives, (which consisted of one deal box full of papers,) and two sub-keepers; a chief engineers, an inspector of roads and bridges, and four assistant engineers; a bishop, two vicars-general, one dean, one archdeacon, six canons, two rectors, and eleven curates; tailing upon which gallant procession was an army of five hundred and thirty-seven clerks, post-men, wood-rangers, custom-house officers, tax-gatherers, *gendarmes*, beadles, vergers, policemen, inspectors of quart pots and firlots, tipstaff court ushers, prison jailors, prison governors, and police spies, all of whom, without exception, were remunerated out of the public purse.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

LIVING IN FALSEHOOD.—Let us merely suppose two sisters living together for years in full interchange of thought on every subject and community of interests. At last one of them falls into a habit or practice, not, indeed, directly injurious to her sister, but such as would cause her deep pain, and forfeit her esteem. Day for day she exchanges the usual affectionate morning greeting, taking pains that no alteration be perceived in her manners, and then goes out on a false pretence to do some act or follow some vicious passion which her sister fondly believes her to be too good and pure and high-minded to do or enjoy. By and by she comes home with a smiling face, though a little uneasy at the chance of a question which may betray her, and she accepts her sister's kiss as if she had as good a right to it as ever, and perhaps goes with her to church on Sunday, and talks just as she used to do with her about things good and holy. Do we not all know that such a life as this would become, in a week, nothing but hollowness and rottenness; that the very power to retain any true affection would be lost, and that the deceived sister would have a right to say that no cheating or swindling of trade would be half so base as such a swindle of respect and love?—*Echo.*

ALPINE ADVENTURE.

An Ascension and its Results—A Providential Escape.

From the Swiss Times.

Two gentlemen from Bale and three from Glarus recently made an excursion into the valley of Lindt, for the purpose of ascending the Tödi, or Piz Rusein, (11,882 feet,) one of the most conspicuous of the mountains in Eastern Switzerland. On the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock in the morning, the party left the Grünhorn Hut, built by the Swiss Alpine Club, where they had passed the night, the Foehn blowing very violently, and reached the Glacier of Bifferten after a very fatiguing walk of three hours, the Foehn making the snow so soft that their feet sank deep into it at each step. On reaching a very deep and wide crevasse, which stopped their further progress, two of the party went some way along it to see if it grew any narrower, but their weight caused a large mass of snow on which they were standing to give way, and they were both pitched headlong into the opening. Their companions, who were sufficiently near to see the accident, were stupefied with horror, and were some time before they became sufficiently collected to form any plan for delivering their unfortunate friends, if they were still alive, of which they entertained but slight hopes, owing to the depth to which they had fallen. On cautiously drawing near the edge of the precipice, however, and shouting down, they at length heard a feeble cry, which assured them that both at least were not killed, and being provided with stout cords, they joined several together, so as to make a rope eighty feet long, and threw it down, but it was found to be much too short. They then added another piece, sixty feet long, and on lowering the rope once more were delighted to find that it reached the bottom and became tightened, assuring them that it had been caught hold of by their friends. After more than an hour's labor they succeeded in drawing both gentlemen from their dreadful position, who stated that they owed their safety to the softened snow which the wind had drifted into the crevasse, enabling them to break the violence of their fall.

Fashions for August.

From Le Follet.

We see many indications of the polonaises and casaques coming into great favor, especially for rich materials. The polonaise tunic is much worn for light materials; if made of white muslin, it can accompany any toilet. The front is cut all in one, the back breadths plaited to the waist, and bunched up. The tight-fitting casaque, on the contrary, has the body and skirt cut together everywhere, like a prolonged basque. This is very becoming to good figures, and will be much worn this Autumn and Winter. Charming little cloaks and fichus are worn for out of doors.

The most elegant robes de chambre are of white muslin. They are long and flowing, either plaited into a square shoulder-piece, or have a Watteau plait; some are made demi-ajusté, or like a very long casaque. Those made in white muslin are very often accompanied by a colored batiste or Scotch muslin under-skirt; under-bodice also of color. The most dressy trimming is muslin and lace insertions, every color, edged with lace. There is not the least necessity for any of the colored part being silk; batiste answers the same purpose, and is more suitable. The robes de chambre in thicker materials, such as alpaca or foulard, are open from the waist, showing a handsomely-flounced and embroidered petticoat. A little lace coiffure, with colored ribbon, invariably accompanies these dresses. For sea-side toilets nothing will be so much worn as grays and all shades of écru. A polonaise casaque of Tussore silk will be found a most useful addition to a lady's toilet, as it admits of almost any under-skirt. The same may be said of white muslin for warmer days, or black silk for colder. A number of bias folds overlapping one another, and ended by a ruche, will be a very fashionable way of trimming sea-side and country dresses. The skirts are much plainer in style, the rich ornamentation being preserved for the tunics and bodices.

All dresses are made with basques or tunics of some kind, and the bodices open or trimmed to appear so. Sometimes the basque is made loose from the bodice, and attached under a waistband.

The crinolines are still quite small, but the tournures have lost none of their size. Many costumes are made with plain skirt, trimmed with bias, piped with a shade darker. Polonaise tunic, trimmed to correspond. A row of buttons of the darker shade down the sides of the apron, as if the fuller part which is plaited to them were fastened by the buttons. A plastron in the form of a waistcoat is attached to the body, the join being hidden by a biais, so as to have the appearance of a jacket and waistcoat. When the costume is of a striped material, everything of a darker shade in the above description is made of the same color as the stripes.

For dress toilets the manteau de cour is still the *ne plus ultra* of elegance. Some are made with the bodice and skirt in one, and called the "princesse manteau de cour;" they are always open over an under-skirt.

Hats are universally worn by young married ladies and girls, either in town or country. They are now much less eccentric in style and trimming than the fashionable bonnets. Braiding and embroidery enriched with beads are very fashionable. Black cachemire jackets, profusely embroidered or braided with gold, are in great favor, and seem likely to continue so. In trimming with lace insertions, the under material is cut away. This fashion adds considerably to the expense and labor, but has a very elegant effect.

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

The *St. Louis & Baltimore Christian Advocate* (consolidated) gives expression to the following strong views on the latest developments of the woman's rights question:

"Mrs. CADY STANTON and Miss ANTHONY have been to California to preach liberty to the women in bondage, and stir up Pacific wives to matrimonial insurrection. The apostles of the new gospel of the petticoat held a meeting, in which they said some kind words for Mrs. FAIR, now under sentence of death for murdering the husband of another woman, because he had returned to his duty to her, after having deserted her for that murderess. The audience did not relish Mrs. STANTON's expressions of sympathy; but the indomitable apostle went to see Mrs. FAIR, and published an address to the public on her behalf. The truth is, that Mrs. FAIR did nothing, except the killing, which Mrs. STANTON and the Woman's Rights people disapprove. Mrs. FAIR exercised her right to select husbands for herself, and when it unfortunately happened to her to fancy the husband of another woman, Mrs. FAIR modestly requested the wife to surrender her husband to his new and rightful possessor. The whole woman's rights movement seems to be concentrating toward this practical fruit—which is all that will ever come of it—to take the shame and sense of degradation away from female abandonment. Women will rush into sin with the assurance that a large body of women and men—respectable women and respectable men—will regard them only as brave vindicators of a higher principle. The barrier between bold desire and open solicitation will be thrown down and the abyss of abandonment covered with green branches. Of course but few American women will be affected by this new privilege of sin. Very few of them will listen to the words of pollution; but in the sphere where there is danger the danger will be greatly increased. Where the moral restraint is already weak it will be utterly thrown down. Strange that Mrs. STANTON does not see that what she is preaching for woman's rights is in fact the extension of man's privilege to do her wrong; that the liberty she proclaims is the relief of bad men from the restraints laid upon their abuse of woman's confidence."

THE INDEPENDENT.

The *Independent* concludes a lengthy article in favor of capital punishment in these terms:

"There are too many signs that the public conscience on this subject needs quickening. Juries and Judges often shrink from doing their duty, to the great peril of society; and even when murderers have been justly convicted and sentenced, it is no rare thing for them to escape the infliction of the penalty. The horror and moral indignation awakened by the crime subsided, and a false and unreasoning compassion for the criminal takes their place, at the expense of justice and the public safety. We grant that it is an awful thing to hang even a murderer; yet it is a much more awful thing not to hang him. When laws fail of their prompt and proper execution, then the very foundations of human society are upturned, and penalty placed at such a discount as to be practically ineffective. The power of a penalty to prevent crime, and thereby protect the innocent, depends on two things: first, its proper severity, considered in relation to the crime; and, secondly, the recognized certainty with which it will be inflicted. Withdraw from it the latter element; and then its severity, however frightful it may appear on the statute-book, is merely theoretical, and not at all a practical power. What do lawbreakers care about laws that are not executed? We think it high time that murder trials and murder sentences ceased to be the sham they often are, and became a living and terrible power in the community. What is needed is, not the abolition of capital punishment, but a rectified public sentiment, that will make the law effective by compelling its officers to do their duty. A stay of proceedings has been granted by Judge PRATT, of Brooklyn, in the case of FOSTER, the wanton murderer of PUTNAM; and, if this shall result in his escape from the death penalty, then we may about as well repeal the law against murder, and let every man protect himself. If FOSTER ought not to be hung, then no one ought to be. Judge PRATT judged unwisely in arresting the prompt execution of the sentence in so clear a case of murder."

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST.

The *National Baptist* deplores the existence of "Rings" in the churches—composed of persons who shrewdly manage to possess themselves of the means of controlling everything pertaining to the management. The writer says:

"The most flagrant form which these church 'rings' assume, is where the church seems to be administered as a combined lyceum and pecuniary adventure. The pastor is rated according to his ability to rent the pews at round figures, and the Sunday services are regarded as a social or religious entertainment. The conception of the church as wholly and sacredly an evangelizing agency, seems never to have suggested itself to those who undertake to rule it. We are not beating the air, nor writing at random. We have instances in mind—and many of our readers will recall such—where the control of a church's affairs has in some way centred itself in a few men, who have prescribed and proscribed measures with apparently a single reference to its pecuniary strength and social position. The pastor is usually left in ignorance as to the part he is expected to play, it being assumed that he will find it out in due time and acquiesce in it; but his salary is fixed, the general scale of expenditure determined, and the whole programme of arrangements made, on the supposition that the house will be filled with paying pew-holders, and at the year's end a balance found on the right side of the church ledger. The expenses are not gauged by the church's present ability; but the pastor is advertised as a drawing card, and woe be to him if he is not. Sometimes he wakes up at the end of several months' labor to find that, in the estimate of the 'Ring,' he has not been preaching to edify the church and to win souls for Christ, but to attract wealthy worldlings and advance the social standing of the congregation. There are Christian ministers—conscientious, sensitive, devout—who by such discoveries have been deeply pained, humiliated, and have almost lost faith in man's honor, and almost lost heart for any earnest work for God in the world. Of course, some members will be more active and influential than others in Church affairs. It is right they should be. Their wealth, their natural abilities, their education, their opportunities, qualify them for this. But these advantages carry with them corresponding obligations. Such members are specially enjoined by Christ to consider themselves pre-eminently the servants of the Church. 'He that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger.' 'He that is greatest among you shall be your servant.' When a man supposes that his wealth or ability or position justifies him in his dictating his will to the Church, and in overruling the general will, on pain of withdrawing his aid and resisting the efforts of others, he misses the essential spirit of the Gospel, and violates its fundamental precepts. The duty of a Church in such a case is plain—Diotrephes must be either converted or cast out. Happy the pastor who can keep his people as 'one body,' maintaining the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace, and prevent it from becoming a house divided against itself. And happy the Church which has such a pastor, and which heartily co-operates with him in edifying, consolidating and sanctifying the whole body of Christ."

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, NEW-YORK.

The subject of "Speech-making in Prayer" is thus deprecated by the *Advocate*:

"Should prayer offered in public be an oration? A few months ago we went to church on a Sunday evening in a large country town, and heard something which so impressed us that we have since thought about it very often. It was not the sermon; there was nothing memorable in that. It was a prayer, or at least when the minister began he said, 'Let us pray,' and the people bowed their heads as if in supplication. Then we heard, first, a brief eulogy on human nature, setting forth its dignity and independence. Then there was a description of the horrible and enslaving effects of superstition, and of false views of the character of God, which have always been entertained in the Christian Church. After this the results of modern theological criticism were summed up, and the prayer concluded with a sketch in outline of the 'good time coming, when a man will be emancipated from the bondage of traditions, and rites, and superstitious usages, and will reverence and worship only the Divine in his own nature.' This is no caricature; it is an accurate report of what we heard on the occasion referred to, and in important respects it is much like what we have often heard in our own denomination and in others. There is a great deal of praying in public that closely resembles speech-making. Of course we intend no criticism of the obvious ideas and opinions of the minister whom we heard; we only ask whether such an oration can properly be termed a prayer?"

THE FREE METHODIST.

The *Free Methodist* is tired of the sight of gorgeous church edifices. The editor says:

"God does not want anything more in the line of grand temples. The one at Jerusalem was destroyed, and all attempts to build another have been rebuked by the evident interference of the Almighty. It is worthy of notice that the Church did not build, nor conceived the idea of building, gorgeous houses of worship, while in its state of primitive simplicity and purity. Not until she gave away to the unholy ambition of vieing with the heathen world did she begin to do so. All these buildings were erected after the decline of earnest, undefiled religion. As you look upon them they seem more like the tombs of a pure and powerful Christianity than like houses in which God is worshiped in spirit and in truth. The Holy Ghost brings God's people out from such funeral piles, and liberates them from bondage to dead forms. All denominations, in the days of their spirituality, say in substance: 'Let all our churches be built plain and decent, with free seats.' Alas! how true it is that when the inner and spiritual glory abates, the outward glory is sought. We have only the substitute now, and how little does it meet the necessities of the case. A defensive type of 'Christianity in earnest' once was absorbed in kindling revival fires, and mightily 'spreading scriptural holiness;' but now, alas! boastful churchianity is rejoicing that it is 'dedicating an average of two cathedrals every day.' Only 'Ichabod' is written by God on the banners of such organizations. When many souls are being quarried out as lively stones for the living and true temple, then can God's people exclaim with rejoicing, 'What hath God wrought!' 'Plenty of money will erect Gothic tombs, as graves of spirituality; but the conviction and conversion of sinners is not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.'"

THE NEW ERA.

The *New Era*, a monthly periodical, edited by Rev. RAPHAEL D'C. LEWIN, reads a severe lecture to those of our American Rabbis who are fond of flinging vile epithets at any who may differ from them in ecclesiastical matters. After quoting some of the choicest specimens of recent date, exchanged on the subject of the Cincinnati Conference, the editor concludes with a line of good advice. Hear him:

"Many more instances could be adduced to prove that the pulpits of almost all our congregations have been desecrated by language better fitted for the bar-room of a tavern than for the house of God; but we think we have given our readers sufficient of these coarse productions to convince them that this warfare has gone far enough, and that it should now be made to cease. We do not, as a rule, counsel congregations to adopt arbitrary measures with their ministers. It is the place of the ministers to lead their congregations, and not to be led by them; but when those whose solemn duty it is to teach and enlighten, to promote peace, good-will, charity, and love among all men, prostitute their holy office by railing mercilessly at each other, and by giving vent to angry passions unworthy of teachers of religion, they put themselves on a level with other men, and deserve to be rebuked accordingly. We therefore recommend as the most effectual way of ending the strife, that the congregations of all the ministers who have participated in it, be they of the Conference party or of the protesting faction, enter their solemn protest against the ungodly spirit which has characterized the entire affair. Let them state in unequivocal terms that they disapprove the course taken by their ministers, and that they will no longer consent to bear the shame which their bickerings are causing. Let them positively refuse even to listen to any proposition emanating from the Conference or its opposers, be it ever so good, until an amicable settlement of the difficulty has been made, or at least until both parties have learned to discuss religious questions as gentlemen. By united action on the part of the congregations, the eyes of the ministers will be opened, and they will be taught to see themselves in the light which others regard them. There is enough work before them, if they are zealous in their calling, and are anxious to promote Israel's welfare and true religious knowledge. Besides sermonizing to their congregations, performing marriages, burying the dead, and receiving large salaries and handsome presents, there are other duties quite as incumbent on faithful servants of God. Magnificent as are our temples, numerous as are our Sunday Schools, there is yet an appalling amount of ignorance in the community on those very subjects with which every Jew should be acquainted. The beautiful literature of our people, our very history, even the sublime principles of Judaism are unknown to the great majority of Jews themselves. How, then, can we expect our Christian brethren to appreciate them? Here is labor enough for our ministers. Many of them possess the ability to instruct the people, but lack the energy and the perseverance necessary to the good work. With the exception of Dr. WISE, but few of our so-called rabbis have worked in this direction. He has; and to his credit be it said, his writings and lectures, notwithstanding their defects, have at least tended to elevate Judaism, both within and without our fold. Let others, instead of sneering at his labors, go and do likewise. Let them use the pen, and the brains God has given them, for good and noble purposes. Again, there are hundreds of our brethren who belong to no congregation, who from one year's end to the other hardly visit the house of worship, whose children do not attend the Sunday-schools, whose homes perhaps are never entered by a teacher of religion, except in the case of death. Here is labor enough for our ministers. Kindness is the truest, the noblest form of charity. Let them seek out their poorer brethren and mix more with them. Let them visit their homes and administer to them the sweet consolation of religion."

THE JEWISH TIMES.

The Jewish papers all have something to say about the case of Rabbi HERZMAN, who was recently expelled from his synagogue in Chicago, for eating ice-cream on a fast-day. The *Jewish Times* says:

"There is only one misfortune about it, HERZMAN is no Rabbi, there were no ceremonial fast-days that he broke, there was only one such day of late, and that was the fast-day in commemoration of the destruction of Jerusalem, and the reader HERZMAN fully deserved the kicking he received—in fact, it is not the first time that such a thing happened to him. We say he deserved it, not, according to our views, for eating ice-cream on that day—for our sake he might have enjoyed the finest banquet on *Tishe Beab*—but for the imposition which he practiced on the members of the congregation that engaged his services, for the ridicule which by his hypocrisy he brought on those who trusted to his honesty, for the outrage he perpetrated on the office which he holds. The congregation worshiping on Fifth-avenue, in Chicago, is orthodox; when they engaged HERZMAN as reader, they probably questioned him in respect to his religious views, and he, no doubt, assured them of his orthodoxy. *Tishe Beab*, according to the Orthodox doctrine, is one of the strictest fast-days of the year, equal almost to the day of atonement. Eating on that day is equal to a profanation and desecration of religion, and catching as they did their reader in an act of flagrant disobedience to one of the most solemn laws of the religious code, which to them is the highest norm, they could do no less, than to give the hypocrite the sack. The congregation deserves commendation for the prompt punishment they administered to one who disgraced them and their principles; they evinced a spirit of earnestness and zeal, which might well be emulated by other congregations, who for the sake of peace—as they call it—submit to the most outrageous acts of hypocrisy perpetrated by their officials, and prefer to cover up these little deficiencies and go on as before. They are not aware that they degrade themselves thereby, that they legalize hypocrisy, that they stifle the remnant of religious feeling left yet, that they call forth sentiments of contempt and disgust in the eyes of those, to whom religion, truthfulness, honest conviction are not matters to be trifled with, that they drag the office of religious guidance to the dust of common-place trading. All honor then to the little spunky Fifth-avenue congregation of Chicago. Orthodox or reform, conservative or liberal—be honest and sincere above everything and you need not fear the result—not even the complaints entered by a HERZMAN. We only feel sorry for one thing, the gentleman might have become a member of the Conference to take place at Chicago next year—that hope is now frustrated. There will be one member less there."

"Our readers are doubtless aware of the latest Chicago sensation—the forcible expulsion of Rev. ELKAN HERZMAN from his synagogue, on the plea that he indulged in ice-cream on the recent fast. The interesting item having been telegraphed all over the country, the Press have commented upon it as a rarity in news, and Rev. SMYTHE's famous 'gin and milk' furor is revived. Although Mr. HERZMAN's act, apparently slight in itself, was undoubtedly improper, inasmuch as he was filling the office of Rabbi in a conservative synagogue, one of whose customs is to fast strictly on the day in question—and members, however derelict themselves, expect perfection in their pastor—we doubt that they expelled him for this cause alone, and we await with some interest details that will confirm us in our opinion. The Rabbi probably erred in other respects, declined to resign, so that the Trustees were forced to take extreme measures. Until facts appear, opponents of conservatism will make capital out of this delectable dissension."

The Fire in a Coal Mine Near Mauch Chunk, Penn.

For several days the miners at Summit Hill were compelled to keep hard at work fighting the fire in No. 6 mine. The Mauch Chunk (Penn.) *Gazette* of Friday morning gives the following particulars:

"The men have had very hard and dangerous work. JAMES THOMAS was badly burned on Monday morning by a roof fall. Four shifts of men work day and night, amid noxious gases, darkness and fire, to save the Company's property. Under the superintendence of Mr. ZEHNER and Mr. STEARNS every effort is being made to smother the flames. Owing to the peculiar position of the fire it cannot be reached by drowning out the mine. The only mode seems to be to cut around it and fight it as the men progress. It will be remembered that a fire took place in this mine some three years ago. By some it is supposed that this was never completely subdued, and that the fire has found its way to its present location at the top of the slope. Others attribute the cause of the fire to spontaneous combustion. Since the above was written we have visited Summit Hill, and are glad to learn that the fire is fully under control, in fact, the greater part is entirely extinguished. Whatever its origin was, the brave men who are risking their lives every day at No. 6 should be well paid for their services. Too much praise cannot be awarded them."

ON CRUTCHES.

What a Man Learns on Crutches—Statistics of Cripples—Conversation with a Philosopher on Two Sticks—Cost of Crutches, and the Extent of Their Manufacture.

Going to bed one night with a toothache, and requiring an undertaker next morning, was almost our case. From the slightest abrasion, a mere pin scratch, suddenly resulted a grave malady with untold complications, ending in a fearful disease of the foot and leg, a surgical operation, three months in bed, and, finally, crutches. Though desirous of imparting a variety of original information to an inquiring public, we regret to have been made practically acquainted with crutches even for their particular benefit, differing in this respect from that amiable, yet literary, French gentleman who thus referred to his misfortunes in the dedication of a narrative of them to a fair lady: "My dear Madam, I have suffered the tortures of the damned. In the clutches of the Inquisition I have swallowed molten lead, and have had every oint in my body broken on the rack, yet I consider these things as airy nothings, since they have allowed me the ineffable pleasure of dedicating this book, the record of my anguish, to your gentle self."

Never before, save on crutches, did we understand so fully GARRICK's oft-quoted line—

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

If in our two-legged days—striding along lithe and springy through the thoroughfares of the metropolis, if we ever did notice a cripple it was a rare thing. In fact so blunted were our powers of observation in this respect that we are doubtful if even during the war or immediately after it, if we ever noticed any lame people at all. War, however, reduced to one leg unfortunate individuals with club feet, with sprained ankles—without any legs at all, the maimed, the crippled, the hamstrung, the paralysed swarm, to our quickened sense, at every corner. It is wonderful how, with sharpened wits, we can appreciate the least hitch, the scarcely perceptible halt. Does a man carry a cane, the very physiognomy of that cane decides the point. It has a solid look—the furthest from a dandy-stick—its ferule is worn on one side, the way the hand clutches the handle, and never leaves it, shows us in an instant the inherent ailing of the wearer, though disguised under ever so jaunty an air. In fact a man on crutches makes a simple classification of the human race, those who are lame and those who are not, placing the possessors of cork legs in the highest scale of human beings. It was but yesterday, much to the delight of an admiring crowd, that the writer formed the rear guard of a squad of four on crutches, who gracefully, with stork-like motion, passed that Scylla and Charybdis—from Fulton Market to the ferry.

"Mr. Policeman," we inquired of the polite functionary on the lower side, whose kind services we are only too happy to mention, "could you tell us how many lame people you convey across daily?"

"The quantity is amazing, Sir," was his reply. "So many I never thought of counting them. Sometime I think all the world has gone lame, what with boilers a bursting, and railroad cars a smashing—see here, truckman, if you don't want to be hauled up you had better not try to run over this ere party." (This parenthetically addressed to a passing Jehu.) "Of course they slacks off in Winter on account of the ice, but just now it's cripples' holidays. My rule is to care for the lame folks first and the women folks afterwards."

"Would you mind counting them for me some day, say to-morrow?" I asked, eager after cripple statistics.

"With pleasure, Sir, and my mate on the other side will do it too," was the polite reply.

We therefore, with the fullest belief in the truth of our researches, can affirm that on Tuesday, the 15th of this month, 320 lame people—men, women and children, crossed over Fulton Ferry alone.

If Le Sage's Devil on two Sticks showed his companion the worst side of human nature, we take pleasure in noticing the courtesy evinced by all classes to the bearer of crutches. In the cars, no matter how crowded, a place was invariably made for us, and that very much abused individual, the conductor, was always full of attention. "No hurry, Sir. Take your time. Make way gents, for a lame man. All right, Sir? Where will you get out?" As an object of interest, we are overwhelmed with questions. "Victim of the *Westfield* accident Sir?" is asked us every day. Whether we in the least resemble the famous Colonel of the Ninth, we leave to our friends to determine; certainly, we cannot presume to have his gallant mien, nor soldier-like bearing, but seeing ourselves the centre of attraction, in an up-town car, some few days after the riots, from some whispers we overheard, we are led to suppose that we were taken for that redoubtable warrior.

Crutches form a bond of fellowship between the unfortunate. "Don't you be a-feered," said to us, encouragingly, an old stager, who, on one crutch and a stick, was boldly crossing Broadway in our lead. "What's the use of being a-feered, man?" he repeated, dodging a heavy truck, and appearing under the wheels of an express wagon, calmly smoking his short Irish pipe, and flourishing his stick to us with a peculiar shillalah-like motion.

"But it is so slippery, and, besides being run over, we might fall and break our neck or our good leg," we replied, our heart in our mouth.

"Divil a bit; and sthuppozin' you was? Life isn't worth much anyhow, seing as how some's got to hobble through it. Mebbe it was rum, or belike a railroad ke-ar that did me business for me just ten year ago. It's run over and knocked down I've been iver so many times." Here we reached the sidewalk, and he continued: "And when they runs over a lame man its lashing damages one gits. I've had as much as $300, besides my board in the hospital, from the last man that run'd into me. Barring the risk, belike I could make a profession of being run'd over."

From one's friends sympathy is excited in various ways. "Going into the timber trade?" asks one. "Bound to keep warm this Winter, with that stock of kindling wood," says another; or a sportive friend inquires, in the most tantalizing way: "Oh! I say. Join our yacht this afternoon? Going down the Bay. There will be a rattling breeze. Of course, seeing you have two more limbs than we have you will keep your sea legs."

Of falls we have had several. The last was under peculiarly embarrassing conditions, caused by a peach-skin. After an ineffectual struggle, down we came—fortunately not all in a lump, but crumbled away like some stately ruin. Once down like a Gallipagos turtle on his back, we had to remain there until turned over or set up. There was present (it was a rather deserted street) but one small boy, who, gazing at us with stolid features, was too much absorbed by the chaos of legs and crutches to think of offering a helping hand. Presently there passed on the other side an honest German workman. Whether he supposed our supine position was one of preference, or that we were geologising in the gutter, he certainly seemed disposed to leave us to our fate. Like the shipwrecked mariner, we made signals of distress as to a passing sail. He slowly tacked and bore down on us.

"Get up—some?" he naively inquired, rather hesitatingly.

"Get up! Yes, get up a great deal," was our reply; and proffering us his strong hand, derrick-like, we were again hoisted into the perpendicular.

As a business, crutch-making in the United States ranks among the fine arts. You can have them made of malacca, elegantly mounted with silver, as elaborate as an English angling-rod, costing $30, $40 or $50, down to the humble broom-stick one worth fifty cents. Very good, light and comfortable (!) crutches can be purchased for $9 a pair, with all the latest improvements, three concerns in New-York devoting their attention particularly to this business. Innumerable patents cover every part of them; but we sincerely trust that the inventor of the india-rubber ends to the crutch would reap the fortune he deserves. As for ourselves, we are rather proud of our progress on our supplementary legs. Perhaps, had we BLONDIN proclivities, we might attempt later a rope performance over Niagara with them, but we are pleased to think that we shall never reach perfection, for the reason, that in a week or so, we hope to be no longer in the category of the lame. When that good time shall come, when to mount a flight of stairs is no longer the ascent of Mount Blanc, when hale and hearty we can once more tread firmly on mother earth, then will we nail up our crutches in our sanctum as in some votive shrine, and as we look at them, think, with true pity, of those less fortunate ones, who must throughout their lives, drag after them their cross in the guise of crutches.

J. J. O'Leary, the Boatman, Gets a Lame Back.

J. J. O'LEARY, who is matched to row a boat race against ELLIS WARD, has met with an accident which may prevent the trial being made. The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says that O'LEARY, on Saturday morning 12th inst., while taking his usual morning walk, jumped over a fence, and in doing so wrenched his back severely, and although he recovered from its immediate effects so as to continue his work, he has been rapidly growing worse. On Thursday morning he was rowing with his trainer, Mr. BUTLER, and after the first mile he broke completely down, and with difficulty reached the shore. He was immediately taken to the hotel and put to bed, where he remained during the day. He had not, until that day, said anything to his trainers or backers of the injury, hoping that the effects of the strain would soon pass away, and not wishing to cause any anxiety as to his ability to row and win in the match. It has been decided to ask the Ward party for a postponement of two or three weeks, and in case it is not granted, the money now up will have to be forfeited, as O'LEARY must take a rest before training again. None regret the situation more than O'LEARY himself, who has from the first felt confident of beating ELLIS WARD.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

Baby Farming in England—A Description of the Business—Some Startling Statements.

A Select Committee of the British House of Commons has been inquiring into the subject of baby farming and "adoption." Some of its statements will have an interest for readers in this country:

"There is no doubt that baby farming, as it is commonly called, is carried on to a large extent in London and its neighborhood, as well as in other great towns, both in England and Scotland. In its criminal character—that is to say, in those cases where the children are put out for block sums of money, or small weekly payments, with an utter disregard as to what will become of them, and possibly with the intention that their lives should be criminally soon brought to an end, the larger number of cases occur in London and its neighborhood, or in some of the larger towns in Scotland, such as Edinburgh, Glasgow and Greenock. In the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire carelessness, and not crime, is the principal cause of mortality among children put out to nurse; and the Coroner for Manchester, who has been officially connected with that city for many years, has distinctly stated that since the year 1838 only one case of a criminal character has been brought under his notice.

From the great secrecy which is sure to be maintained in such a traffic as this, (so far as regards its more criminal character,) it has been difficult to ascertain, until quite recently, the exact mode in which it has been carried on. The Police were powerless, and the guilty parties were left unpunished, because it was utterly impossible to detect them. According to the evidence, which seems to be indisputable, there are in all parts of London a large number of private houses, used as lying-in establishments, where women are confined. When the infants are born some few of them may be taken away by their mothers; but, if they are to be 'adopted,' as is usually the case, the owner of the establishment receives for the adoption a block sum of money, sometimes as little as £5, sometimes as much as £50 or £100, according to the means of the party who goes to be confined. The infant is then removed (generally immediately after birth) to the worst class of baby-farming houses; under an arrangement with the lying-in establishments, by which the owners of the baby-farming houses are remunerated, either by a small round sum, which is totally inadequate to the permanent maintenance of the child, or by a small weekly payment, varying from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., which is supposed to cover all expenses. In the former case there is obviously every inducement to get rid of the child; and, even in the latter case, unless the mother should come to look after it, (which she seldom does,) improper and insufficient food, opiates, drugs, crowded rooms, bad air, want of cleanliness, and wilful neglect, are sure to be followed in a few months by diarrhea, convulsions, and wasting away. When the child has not been brought from a secret lying-in establishment, the knowledge of these houses to which other children are taken was, until lately, acquired by advertisements in the public newspapers; but since the more respectable of these newspapers have declined any longer to insert such advertisements, it is now obtained, though with more difficulty, by private circulars secretly distributed in various ways, through the post or otherwise.

It will thus be seen that nothing can be worse than this class of houses, or more reckless than the conduct of those by whom they are kept. The children born in the lying-in establishments are usually illegitimate, and so are the children taken from elsewhere to the worst class of baby-farming houses. In many cases they are abandoned by their mothers on after their birth, and in addition to the loss of a mother's care, which is alone sufficient to increase the mortality of infant life to a great extent, they are so culpably neglected, so ill-treated and so badly nurtured that, with rare exceptions, they all of them die in a very short time. Nobody, except the owners of these houses, knows anything about them; their births are not registered, nor are their deaths; some of them are buried as still-born children, some are secretly disposed of, many are dropped about the streets. In illustration of this it may here be noted that the number of infants found dead in the Metropolitan and City Police districts during the year 1870 was: Males, 143; females, 121; sex unknown, 12; total, 276. And the return made up to the 19th of May in this year shows that there were: Males, 81; females, 84; total, 165. A very large number of these infants were less than a week old.

The foregoing facts, when taken by themselves, might lead to the inference that the great mortality in infantine life, which we will presently show is very large under one year of age, especially among illegitimate children, arises from crime or criminal neglect; but the justice of this inference has been denied or doubted, and the extent of the evil is said by some to be greatly exaggerated. On the other hand, Dr. WEST has stated that 'this great mortality in infant life is not due to anything that one would call active criminality, but rather to negligence, and that the amount of actual criminal destruction is very small indeed in comparison with the non-criminal destruction.' It is important to ascertain how far this opinion is confirmed by direct and positive testimony.

The ordinary mortality among infant children under one year of age is estimated at fifteen or sixteen per cent., but the mere fact of their being hand-nursed instead of being breast-nursed will, unless great care is taken, raise the death-rate, even in well-conducted 'Homes,' to forty per cent. and upward. In the inferior class of houses, where the children put out to nurse are for the most part illegitimate, the death rate may be forty to sixty per cent. in the rural districts; and, in the larger towns, where the sanitary conditions are more unfavorable, it mounts up to seventy, eighty, and even ninety per cent. All the witnesses concur in this, and there are three or four circumstances which strongly confirm their general opinion. In the first place, the children which are taken charge of by the Foundling Hospital are invariably put out to wet nurses, and, owing to that circumstance, the death-rate among such children is the ordinary death-rate of fifteen or sixteen per cent., though the greater number of them, when first brought in, are in a very emaciated state. In the second place, the children of wet nurses, almost all of whom are single women, are usually put out to some dry nurse for hire, and in that case, scarcely any of them are known to live long. Even when they are left in a well-conducted establishment like the Magdalene Home, the result is that they die at the rate of 54 per cent. under one year of age. In the third place, it appears from a comparative statement of the inquests held on legitimate and illegitimate children, that the proportion which the latter bear to the former is so large as to lead to the conclusion that most of them come to an early end, and in the opinion of Dr. LANKESTER, the Coroner for Middlesex, founded on returns and professional experience, they are 'killed off' before they are one year old. In the fourth place, it is noteworthy that although the proportion of illegitimate children born in England varies very much in different counties, yet the average may be taken at from 60 to 70 per 1,000; and of these, according to all the evidence which has been submitted to us, it may be assumed that not more than 10 per cent. live to grow up. According to the table handed in by Dr. FARR, the proportion of registered children born out of wedlock to every 1,000 births between the years 1845 and 1869 has progressively decreased from 70 to 58.

The chief causes of this great mortality among the children put out to nurse, independently altogether of the more criminal class of cases, it is not difficult to trace. These causes are: 1. The shame and poverty of the mother, who seeks concealment by placing out her children in some inferior house or cellar where they are least likely to be heard of by others. 2. The miserable character of these houses and their unsuitable accommodation for the proper nurture of several children at the same time. 3. The general absence of any support from the putative father. 4. The limited means which the mother has to provide adequately for the maintenance of the child. 5. The inducement which the person in charge of the child will usually have to increase her own profits out of the weekly allowance, by not supplying the more costly food, such as pure cow's milk, upon which alone the infant can be reared. 6. The substitution of oatmeal, arrowroot, or even more unsuitable kinds of food, which it is impossible for the infant to assimilate and digest. 7. The indiscriminate use of opiates in order to make children sleep; and, eighthly, the indifference under such circumstances, which soon grows on both mother and nurse, as to whether the child should live or die. In a large number of cases, therefore, where there is neither crime nor criminal neglect, (and we believe that this is far the larger number throughout the kingdom,) poverty, ignorance, and the adverse circumstances with which the children so put out to nurse are ordinarily surrounded from the hour of their birth, will be more than sufficient to account for the vast amount of mortality among them.

It is now our duty to consider 'the best means of preventing' this large destruction of infantine life. The two classes of cases run much and often into each other, and least in the metropolis and in some parts of Scotland; but, with a view to legislation, the distinction between them is so obvious and so great that this distinction, as far as possible, should be carefully borne in mind. The former class is a matter of police; and the remedies for it, generally speaking, are continued activity on the part of the police, and increased powers of supervision, which it is the duty of the State, when necessary, to supply. The other is a question of infantine health, which will best be secured by such improvements or sanitary regulations in the nursing of infants as can be suggested, but without diminishing the primary rights and obligations of parents to see that their children are properly taken care of. Many of the remedies which have been submitted to us fail to notice the important distinction between the criminal and non-criminal class of cases. But there is one point in which all agree, and it lies at the root of the whole matter; that is to say, that there should be in England a compulsory registration of all births and all deaths. The exact mode in which this should be done, for the purpose of obtaining the most accurate information that can be procured, will, no doubt, require very careful consideration. But, assuming that it is done, (and the Registrar-General is prosecuting for the purpose the requisite inquiries,) it will obviously be one of the best means of tracing the child from its birth to its death, and so to detect and follow up crime in case it should be committed.

It appears to your Committee that the private houses habitually used as lying-in establishments require some supervision. Without a compulsory registration of these establishments so as to subject them to Police inspection, the main source which gives rise to crime, in the destruction of infantine life, will not be reached. We would, therefore, recommend that a license should be required for keeping or opening such establishments, and we think that the conditions of such license should be—first, that the house is suitable for the purpose; secondly, that it should be subject to Police inspection; thirdly, that the children born in the house should be duly registered within one week of their birth; fourthly, that the deaths of such children should also be registered before they are buried; fifthly, that a medical certificate should be produced of the cause of death; and sixthly, that in case such children are removed, a record should be kept by the owner of the house of the place to which they are taken or sent."

WELSHMEN IN PATAGONIA.

Some Account of the Colony, and its Growth.

Some correspondence laid before the British Parliament gives a curious account of the Welsh settlement on the River Chupat, in Patagonia. A party of about 150 Welsh people—men, women and children—betook themselves to this unknown land in 1865, under the superintendence of Mr. JONES, an Independent minister, of Bala, North Wales; and, after many reverses, privations and desertions, and 25 new arrivals, about 150 still remain, in good health and spirits, and making fair progress. They are separated from all mankind except the Patagonian Indians; and their occasional communication and commerce with Buenos Ayres having been interrupted by a two years' drouth making the journey impossible, Her Majesty's gun-boat *Cracker* was sent round to the mouth of the Chupat, in April, to ascertain whether these adventurous people were still in the land of the living and doing well. The visit was most welcome; and but for the commander's being able to spare them a considerable quantity of provisions, it might have gone ill with some of them by this time. They had been without any description of groceries for ten months, living chiefly on bread, butter and milk, and what guanaco and ostrich meat they could obtain by hunting, their few (300) cattle being far too valuable to be used for food at present. The men have land allotted to them, on which they cultivate wheat and a little barley, and rear cattle and horses, and the women manage the dairies. The settlement extends for some ten miles along a valley of rich alluvial soil, only requiring irrigation, which they are giving as well as they can. A disastrous flood was followed by the two years' drouth; but, under favorable circumstances, the virgin soil yields thirty fold of wheat. There is good promise of minerals in the mountainous country from which the Chupat arises. Small vessels can come up the river to the colony, but the bar is difficult, and, in fact, the traffic with New Gulf is chiefly by road or track, of forty miles, traversed by unshod horses. There are many things they have at present to do without. They have no shop or "store," and are very short of clothing. They have no doctor; a mechanic, a self-taught herbalist, has charge of the medicine-chest. They have "no lunatics, blind, deaf or dumb;" no Poor law, no currency except ostrich feathers, no taxation. The colony belongs to the Argentine Confederation, and in the absence of any representative of the National Government they elect annually by ballot a few municipal officers. They have no prison, and, substantially, no crime; the adult male population, or "militia," on one occasion turned out en masse to enforce settlement of a debt, and this is the only display of force there has been. They are on good terms with the Indians, and traffic with them. They have also occasional commerce with Buenos Ayres, (a land journey of 200 miles, where little or no water is,) sending thither Indian products, skins, ostrich feathers, &c. The climate is very healthy, and the colonists feel sure of success as an agricultural settlement, only needing—that great need of a new colony—communication with the rest of the world. In future, the man-of-war going to the Falkland Islands is to call annually at New Gulf and present the compliments of the outer world, and make kind inquiries.

Wendell Phillips on the Commune.

The following, signed by Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, appears in the *National Standard*, of this week: "Today every letter-writer from Europe caters to the world's prejudice by lying about the Commune. Who are the letter-writers? Nine out of ten of them instinctively know what will please their employers. They are sure to find what they were sent to seek. We remember being told by one who, many years ago, was employed on a New-York Daily, that his orders were never to mention a certain public man except disrespectfully. Who are the European authorities we get our statements from? Tories—Catholics—Bigots—Snobs—Cowards—men who fancy the 'roof is falling every time a cobweb is disturbed.' The man lies to terrify nervous John Bull, that man colors to frighten Sunday-schools by a horrible picture of godless Paris. This Republican prints his nightmare dreams hoping to blacken the Democrats as friends of the Commune; and some Democrats vie with him in lies in order to propitiate country readers and escape suspicion. Nine men out of ten who paint the Commune have a private ax to grind. Only from half a dozen sources do some few drops of truth trickle to us. These our great party organs shut from us. Shame to American journalism, it is always the too willing dupe of European prejudice. One-half the time, in common years, the Democratic leaders of Europe get no justice at our hands. Like the traveler in Wales who fancied he saw a monster on the opposite hill, and approaching found it was his own brother, we, could our eyes see truly, should recognize brothers, the brothers of JAY, FRANKLIN, HAMILTON and JEFFERSON, in men whom our journals paint as ignorant, greedy, unprincipled and blood-thirsty demagogues. We swallow prejudices thinking we are fed on facts.

While I am writing I find in a New-York paper the following extract from one of the truest, keenest and most independent of American journalists—GEORGE WILKES. It seems to be written from Europe, and urges the same warning I am uttering:

'The servile Press of Europe teems with pretended recollections of dead leaders, who can no longer speak for themselves. Not only are the worst crimes alleged against them, but the most detestable principles are attributed to their cause.

'This is no new practice. The English writers have given us conspicuous examples of it in their false accounts of the leaders of the first French Republic, and in their more recent libels against the humanity of the Federal commanders in the late American war. What is deeply to be regretted is the astonishing aptitude which Americans exhibit to adopt English reports of Foreign affairs, by the wholesale, whenever these reports do not reflect directly upon ourselves. Being too busy, apparently, to think European politics thoroughly over, Americans usually avail themselves of the first opinion which comes handily done up in their own language, and thus, without perceiving it, they become the supple lackeys of the English mind. This has been the case for the last fifty years; but while this vassalage escapes our own observation, it is thoroughly appreciated and most carefully nurtured by the British press.'

The journalism of Europe is in the hands of its wealthy and privileged classes. Their united effort can give the most barefaced lie seven league boots to travel in. Truth, single and barefooted, could not get up with it in a century. These journals hate all popular movements. They know well how efficient is the—

'—big, round lie, with manly vigor told,'—

in postponing the success of popular movements and destroying the influence of their leaders. WELLINGTON himself stooped to this in the House of Lords, and every puppy of the Press improves on his example. Two-thirds of our journals are such snobs as to think it distinction enough to be allowed to echo the London Press. The other third hate the working men and the Labor Party. To them the European lies about the Commune where a most welcome weapon with which to assail men whose arguments they cannot answer, whose votes they fear, and whose rights they are determined to refuse. Anything is fair in a war with labor. 'The poor have no souls—let us eat, drink, steal; lie them into disrepute. This system of robbery men call civilization will last our day.' 'Let them care who come about.'

The Commune must bide its time. That is not far off. Men now alive will hear frothy orators ride into favor by proclaiming, in stolen bombast, the difficulty of finding marble white enough and gold pure enough to record the world's gratitude to the Commune."

The Duck and the Frog—A Fable from Maine.

A woman living in Portland, Me., keeps a brood of ducks, and of one of them the *Press* tells the following: "Lately she noticed that the largest and finest one of the brood appeared to be ailing. She doctored it to the best of her knowledge, but in vain. The duck finally died. The woman being anxious to ascertain the cause of the fowl's death, cut it open, when a singular sight presented itself. In the crop of the duck was a large frog, like any other, (except that it was covered with a very thin skin, through which the blood-vessels could be plainly seen,) completely filling the crop, thus causing suffocation. It seems that when the duck was young it must have swallowed a little polly-wog, and this polly-wog had grown and thriven in its singular habitation."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 20, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 34 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 4 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The German troops are withdrawing from the Paris forts. The Army bill, making military service compulsory and no substitutes permitted, has been recommended to the French Assembly for adoption.

The European Press comments on the loan very favorable, and already large applications have been filed in advance of the opening of the United States loan.

GOMEZ PULLIDO has been appointed Captain-General of the Island of Porto Rico.

It is reported in London that Russia has become alarmed, as the result of the late war places that power in the same position as France was after the battle of Sadowa.

The cholera has appeared on the German side of the Russian frontier.

The Roumania question is progressing favorably toward a peaceful solution.

A false report of GARIBALDI's death has been circulated, though he is in reality getting better.

The Swiss Government have appointed M. JACQUES STAEMPFLI (formerly President of the Republic) as its arbitrator under the Washington Treaty.

GENERAL.

The attendance at the Saratoga races, yesterday, was immense. For the great hurdle-race seven horses started. The favorite, *Vesuvius*, was the winner. *Astronomer* was several lengths ahead at the middle of the last mile, but his rider was thrown; the horse went on, and came in second. Time, 3:38. In the second race of two-and-three-quarter miles, *Longfellow* galloped over the course with no contestant. The third race of one and a half miles was won by *Barney Williams*, in a close struggle with *Ohmas* second, and *Midday* third. Time, 2:38.

The Pennsylvania Attorney-General, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer will meet to-morrow, at Harrisburg, to render a definite decision in the case of EVANS, the State Agent, who retained $261,000 as his percentage on collections made by him. It is intimated that EVANS will be arrested for embezzlement.

Abbé MIEL, (CHARLES FRANCIS BONAVENTURA,) who has held a distinguished position in Paris, being one of the prelates in the Madeleine, has recently renounced his connection with the Romish Church, and after due probation, as required by the canons, has been received into the Protestant Episcopal Church, and been assigned by Bishop STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, to a French Mission in Philadelphia.

The Board of Inspectors appointed by Secretary BOUTWELL to inquire into the cause of the *Westfield* explosion, have made their report, in which they exculpate Inspector MATHEWS from all blame, and recommend that each steamer have on board a supervising engineer and a Captain.

A car attached to a Mobile freight-train ran off the track, in New-Orleans, on Friday. LEON BER and Capt. JACOB SCHULTZ drove past in a buggy as the locomotive was blowing off steam. The horses were frightened and both gentlemen thrown to the pavement. Mr. BER was instantly killed, and Capt. SCHULTZ died on the way to his residence.

The hunt after the escaped Sing Sing convicts continues, and there are now nine of the men in custody. Eight have been received at the prison, one of whom, CREAMER, is fatally wounded, having been shot before he would surrender. Another man, name unknown, was shot near Hackensack.

We are indebted to the purser of the Havana steam-ship *Bienville* for favors.

The time for making entries for the regatta at Halifax, N. S., has been extended to the 21st inst. It is reported that the Roche crew of Halifax will withdraw.

The following crews have been entered for the international race on the 30th of August: Renforth of England, Prior of Halifax, Barton of Halifax, Biglin of New-York, Roche of Halifax, Paris crew of St. John, Taylor-Winship crew of England, seven in all. For the champion scull race: RENFORTH, SADLER and BAGNAL, of England, BROWN, of Halifax, and COULTER, of New-York.

FRANK HEIDLENBERGER, who had been convicted of a felonious assault in Memphis, Tenn., was yesterday shot dead in the State Prison, while quarreling with the Warden, on his entrance to the institution. One of the guard interfered and killed the convict.

Gen. ROSWELL RANDALL, father of Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, died at his residence in Cortland on Friday morning. He completed his eighty-fifth year last Sunday, and at that time was in good health.

The Onondaga Hotel and outbuildings, in Lisle, Broome County, N. Y., belonging to ANDREW J. HOWLAND, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000. A barn belonging to W. FREEMAN, valued at $1,000, was likewise destroyed. The insurance on the hotel is $4,500, and FREEMAN's barn $600.

DURFEE & PECK, the Government contractors, against whom a writer in the Sioux City *Times* recently made charges of unfair dealing, publish a card in the *Republican*, in which they say that no person has a right to sell goods in an Indian country unless he has filed bonds in $5,000. It is a well-known fact that the Secretary of War appoints all sutlers, and without such appointment no man has a right to trade with soldiers.

The Tribune's Version of the Tammany Accounts.

Yesterday morning, the *Tribune* published what it calls "The Ring's own statement of County Expenditures." We do not know whether this was inserted under the *Tribune's* contract for Corporation advertising, but it is perfectly obvious that the statement is intended to have but one effect, viz., to break the force of the previous exposures. The remarks by which it is introduced are in the last degree confused and contradictory. "We prefer," says the *Tribune*, "to go to the official records, and take a statement of the expenditures furnished by Tammany itself." What records? we naturally inquire. The Controller's books furnish the only records of expenditures to which the *Tribune* or anybody else can have access. But we have already given accurate and unchallenged transcripts from their pages which differ very essentially from those now submitted by the *Tribune*. Let us hear the explanation.

"The tables which we give to-day represent the bills audited by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor. They may have been paid at once, or paid in subsequent years, or they may still be a charge against the Treasury. The accounts which we have copied merely show that Tammany and the Mayor have passed the accounts."

Then, the mysterious "official records" are nothing more than the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, which the *World* has been trying for weeks to induce the public to accept instead of a sight of the Controller's books. The so-called "expenditures" are, therefore, not expenditures at all, but, as the *Tribune* acknowledges, are merely an exhibit of certain accounts passed by Tammany and approved by the Mayor. But, if this be the case, why lug into another paragraph a sentence like this: "The Controller has to balance his books, and, therefore, may be supposed to set down all his *expenditures* in some form or another even though he must resort to trickery to explain them." In spite of its own head-lines and introductory sentences, the *Tribune* has already acknowledged that there is no question of expenditure in the matter. What, then, does the above reference mean, and can it have any other tendency but a misleading one? Or what are we to infer from the statement [illegible] paragraph of these in[illegible]? "With these pre[illegible] print the Tammany [illegible] of what? Certainly not of money paid away. In spite of all the cloudy references to the Controller's books and "expenditures," every one of these items may still be unpaid for anything that the *Tribune* professes to know to the contrary. Shall we then accept the figures as a complete statement of the "bills acknowledged by the Supervisors and the Mayor?" The *Tribune* assures us that it has found no record of the witholding of the Mayor's signature from any bill passed by the Board of Supervisors. Since it appears to have been consulting the minutes of the Board why did it fail to make a complete statement of what these contain? We have always held the records of this body to be completely irrelevant in the controversy between the people and the present heads of the City Government. If the *Tribune* takes a different view of their importance, we can furnish it with sundry large sums which have been unaccountably omitted from "the Ring's own statement." In the year 1869 alone, we give the following as samples of the accounts passed by the Board and allowed by the Mayor, of which the *Tribune* has no record:

	GREGG & CO.	
Jan. 7.	Carpets for Armories	$34,900 40
	INGERSOLL & CO.	
Sept. 9.	Furniture, new Court-house	97,610 00
	A. J. GARVEY.	
Sept. 9.	Repairs on Court-house	18,870 90
Dec. 27.	Repairs	78,908 42
Dec. 27.	Repairs	86,163 00
		$183,942 32
	A. HALL, JR.	
Sept. 9.	Painting	$32,710 25
	J. MCBRIDE DAVIDSON.	
July to September.	Safes	$63,365 00

Here are omissions—supplied be it remembered, from the Minutes of the Board of Supervisors—to the extent of $413,612 97, on accounts taken at random and in one year only, from the *Tribune's* "Tammany Confession." The dates given are those of the meetings of the Board. We are not able to declare so authoritatively as the *Tribune* does, what are the dates of the Mayor's approval. A comparison of the dates furnished by the *Tribune* with those given in the Minutes of the Board of Supervisors, shows that, in very many cases the Mayor's approval was given on the day of the meeting, and, in no case which we have observed, is there a greater interval than two days between the two events.

We infer, from some more coherent remarks made upon the subject in the leading columns of the *Tribune*, that the figures we have adverted to are a sample of the accounts which are in preparation with a view to defend Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY from the accusations we have brought against them. We are unwilling to believe that the *Tribune* has been hoaxed, but it seems still more incredible to suppose that garbled quotations from the Minutes of the Board of Supervisors should be gravely put forward to disprove the dates and specifications of warrants which were actually paid. We invite the attention of the *Tribune*, and everybody who sincerely desires to see appropriate punishment meted out to the men who have robbed the City Treasury to these facts. I. Our exhibit of the sums actually paid by Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY to the Ring tradesmen and their dummies stands absolutely uncontradicted. II. Everybody can understand the direct responsibility of HALL and CONNOLLY for money paid away on warrants bearing their own signatures. III. The records of the Board of Supervisors do not show all the accounts for which INGERSOLL, GARVEY and their confederates received checks. They show, moreover, a great many items that were approved and have never been paid. Any accusation of the Ring, therefore, based upon these records is obviously incomplete, and tends to break the force of charges of a more definite kind. IV. The obvious duty, therefore, of everybody who wants to get at the truth is to join without hesitancy or reserve in the public effort which will shortly be made to compel Controller CONNOLLY to give the public a sight of his books.

The Successes of Missions.

Sixty years only have passed since SIDNEY SMITH tried to make all England laugh at the idea that missions were likely to accomplish any good. In the pages of the Edinburgh *Review*, this English minister made fun of that good man CAREY, calling him a "consecrated cobbler," and poured forth constant contempt upon the work to which he had devoted his life. Forgetting his own sacred calling, he flippantly argued against the possibility of "converting sixty millions of Hindoos by means of four men and sixteen guineas." But the Edinburgh *Review*, able as it was to give fame to those whom it praised, or drive to despair those whom it cruelly criticised, attacked in vain the missionary enterprise. The glorious work to which CAREY, WARD, and MARSHMAN gave their lives, has gone forward with scarcely a check, and with abundant and encouraging success, until its results, during these sixty years, have come to be so great as to astonish those who labored at the work years ago. There are now but few heathen lands where missionaries and mission-stations may not be found. The only exceptions are Central Asia, Central Africa, Cochin China, Arabia, Corsica and Thibet; and these, too, are about the only countries which are closely shut against the entrance of white men. Every other portion of the earth is not only within reach of the missionary, but, to some extent, at least, is occupied by men who are obeying the Savior's last command: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

And as there is always something pleasant in looking at the bright side of any subject, we may find some satisfaction in glancing for a moment at what has been done, and now is doing, for the heathen by the missionary societies of this and other countries. At the outset, it is fitting that we should remember that the most wonderful example of successful missionary labor is that of the Roman Christians who, 1,400 years ago, carried the Gospel to England, and thus secured to all of us the light we now enjoy. We are as much the fruits of missions as are the Sandwich Islanders, redeemed from cannibalism, or the Hottentots, lifted from brutality to manhood. But as we look over the modern mission field, we shall see other nations almost as greatly blessed. Within the memory of persons still living, the Sandwich Islands were the veriest "habitations of cruelty." They were occupied by men who cooked and ate the prisoners they took in war, and by a people whose barbarism and abominable vice were a proverb among civilized nations. Forty years of missionary labor have changed these savages into a community of Christians, and their island homes into a garden. Churches are so numerous that there are fifty-six belonging to a single denomination—the Presbyterian—having 12,497 regular members, of whom 888 were gathered in last year. No longer dependent upon the charity of others, these native churches support themselves, and are sending, at their own expense, native ministers as foreign missionaries to preach the truth to others. The Sandwich Island churches now sustain thirteen foreign missionaries in Micronesia and elsewhere, and contribute for the support of the Gospel among themselves more than $30,000 a year. They have a college at Oahu, and seminaries and schools both numerous and useful.

The Fiji Islanders furnish another example of the work performed through missions. These people were once as brutal and degraded as any upon earth. But their recent history is similar to that of the Sandwich Islanders, and their spirit almost as progressive; albeit it cannot be claimed that the work has been so thorough. In Polynesia a large number of churches have been established, with most happy results. Wherever these churches are planted all heathen practices promptly give way, and barbarism passes out of sight. Madagascar, after repelling and persecuting the missionaries for thirty years, and after putting to death thousands of native Christians for having embraced the Gospel, has at length emerged from darkness into light. Within the past two years the Queen and her Prime Minister have been led to publicly profess their faith in Christ, and persecution has passed away, we hope never to return.

The whole work of missions among the Karens is one of the religious marvels of the age. A native preacher named QUALA has been peculiarly blessed in bringing souls to the Savior. Beginning his missionary labor among his own people in 1853, he was the means during the first year of adding 741 converts to the native Churches. Within three years he had founded thirty churches, with 2,127 members, of whom more than 2,000 were baptized by QUALA himself. This faithful servant of God, in thus devoting himself to the salvation of his countrymen, is only an enlarged type of many of these converted Karens, who, in entire villages, rejoice in what God has wrought for them by means of missions.

It may be remarked that the greatest, we might almost say the speediest, conquests by the Gospel have been among those who were the most savage and the most degraded. The instances already given are abundant proof of this. What has been wrought already through the missionary spirit and work of the Church is but a slight foreshadowing of what is in store as the reward of faith and prayer. At the present time, the various missions of Protestant Christians in the churches of Europe and America employ 16,093 ministers, teachers and native assistants. Nearly six hundred thousand persons are under their direct charge as either converts or pupils, and perhaps 1,500,000 more are now brought within the reach of their influence and labors. The money received by the various missionary societies, here and in England, amounts to more than five million dollars a year.

The Cost of Tammany.

Is the rule of Tammany destroying the commercial prosperity of New-York? A pamphlet before us answers this question in the affirmative. Its author is Mr. HENRY C. GARDINER, who represents the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company. The pamphlet referred to is at once a plea for a grant of land to this Company for the purpose of erecting piers and warehouses, and an arraignment of Tammany for its gross neglect and grosser mismanagement of City affairs. With the argument for the plans of the Company we do not propose to deal. But in the facts which are brought forward by Mr. GARDINER to show that Tammany is driving commerce from our City, every citizen is directly interested.

And first, is it true that the prosperity of New-York is declining? Mr. GARDINER, in support of his assertion, shows the following statistics. The population of New-York previous to 1860 grew at a rate two and one-half times greater than did the population of the entire country. From 1860 to 1870 the proportion was very nearly reversed, and that of the country was more than twice that of the City. Again, had the rate of increase which obtained previous to 1860 continued during the next decade, New-York would today have a population of 1,334,073, or nearly 400,000 more than it actually has.

But population alone is not a fair or complete test of prosperity. Mr. GARDINER applies other tests which confirm the result given by that of population. He shows that the receipts of articles of staple production, have fallen off at this port, while they have proportionately increased at ports which are our rivals. For instance, from 1866 to 1869, the receipts of grain at Buffalo—which substantially correspond to the receipts at New-York—fell oft more than fourteen millions of bushels (14,364,211.) At the same time the receipts of grain at Erie, Penn., and the exports by the St. Lawrence, increased more than five millions, and the receipts of grain at Philadelphia, rose also five millions. The shipments at Erie and by the St. Lawrence, substantially originated within the four years indicated. Taking wool as another test, Mr. GARDINER finds that, while the decrease in receipts at New-York has been eight and three-quarter millions pounds, (8,776,010,) the increase at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, principally at Boston, has been nearly six millions of pounds, (5,882,120.) These instances of decay are sometimes explained by high tolls on the canals and expensive transportation; but Mr. GARDINER shows that the cost of carrying a ton of freight across the State from the West is now two dollars and fifty-two cents less than it was seventeen years since, when eighty-three per cent. of Western freight came to New-York. Nor can it be said that railways through other States have attracted freight from New-York by cheaper carriage. In 1869 it cost twelve cents a barrel less to carry flour by rail from Chicago to New-York than to Boston, and only three cents more than to Philadelphia and Baltimore, while by water the advantage was thirty per cent in favor of New-York. Still one test more is applied by Mr. GARDINER. He shows that the assessed value of real estate in New-York has advanced in the last year only three and a half millions of dollars more than the annual taxes, and less than half the annual expenditures. In Boston, during the same time, with only one-half the amount of real estate, the advance exceeds the taxes more than twelve millions. The advance in real estate is a very just test of the increase of capital, and these facts tell the plain story that the earnings of the tax-payers in New-York do not correspond to the amounts extorted by the rulers.

Is Tammany responsible for the decay shown by these statistics? Mr. GARDINER answers, Yes, in various ways. Tammany has long allowed a system of wharves and piers that exposes merchandise to injury, loss, plunder and delay. The new Board of Docks proposes a remedy, but it is a very expensive and a very slow one. Previous to its completion Mr. GARDINER accuses the Board of refusing aid in accomplishing the same, made by private enterprise, to the pecuniary profit of the City, in methods indorsed by reliable merchants. Moreover, Tammany keeps the street pavements in outrageous condition, to the profit of contractors and the injury of commerce; refuses to regulate passage through the street to facilitate business; allows them to be conveniently blocked by obstructions for which there is no excuse, and does not protect property either honestly or energetically. All these constitute a tax on commerce estimated by so reliable parties as WILLIAMS & GUION, and SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., at five dollars to every ton of merchandise laden and unladen in the City of New-York. But this is not all. To the enormous burden thus laid upon business by the mismanagement of Tammany, are added the weight of actual taxation, the fear of municipal plunder, the mysterious and carefully covered yet evidently monstrous increase of the City debt, the delay of justice, the corruption of some of the Courts, and finally the spirit of cowardly subserviency to the mob element—the element of thieves, ruffians and voters—shown by the City Government on the 11th of July.

M. Thiers and the French Presidency.

There is one point of view from which the project pending in the National Assembly at Versailles for the extension of M. THIERS' term is not encouraging. It is the point of view of the sincere but conservative Republicans. We are aware that it is the fashion to doubt the existence of such a party in France; but it does, nevertheless, exist, and its members have from time to time given proof of great good sense, courage and magnanimity. M. EDOUARD LABOULAYE is, perhaps, the most prominent and well known of the number; but there are others whose counsel has not been less pertinent and sagacious. Among the cardinal ideas of the conservative Republicans a frank and constant confidence in universal suffrage is first. They argue that whether universal suffrage does or does not sustain at any given time the views they themselves hold, it is useless to undertake to incorporate those views in a governmental policy, unless the people so far understand and approve them as to be willing to give them their votes. It is precisely at this point that every Government in France, since the fall of the first Empire, has broken down. Whether dynastic or democratic, the rulers have undertaken, in one way or another, to force their policy upon the people. It is a remarkable fact that the ultra Radicals have erred in this direction more widely and more fatally than the Monarchists or Imperialists, but all have erred with the same result—insurrection, anarchy and reaction.

Now the prolongation, or, more accurately, the definition, of the term of M. THIERS as Chief of the Executive Power is a step in this direction. M. THIERS' Government can have no greater authority or permanence than the Assembly from which it was appointed. This Assembly was in all essential respects provisional. It was chosen for the purpose of making peace. Of course, the action necessary to secure compliance with the terms of peace falls properly within its province. It is natural and unavoidable that, after having put down the Communist insurrection and established its own authority in all parts of France, it should undertake to so far revise the finances of the country as to make the payment of the indemnity as it comes due certain and to meet current expenditures. It was also inevitable that it should provide for the maintenance of the army at a point and in a manner that would place the authority of the Government, until organized in due form, beyond question. But the period to which it was, from the nature of its origin, absolutely required that it should limit the exercise of its powers, was the time required for the election of a Constituent Assembly and the inauguration of a permanent Government. Of course, the extent of that time has to be left to the discretion of the Assembly. Within reasonable limits, the exercise of that discretion is as legitimate as the performance of any of the duties of the Assembly. But by what possible argument can the proposition be sustained that three years are necessary to the establishment of a permanent government? So plain is it that this proposition is in itself absurd, that the three-year term for M. THIERS is defended on entirely different grounds—mainly on that of expediency. It is argued that M. THIERS is more likely to give good order to France and less likely, under pretense of giving order, to practice any repetition or modification of the *coup d'état* than any man who would be likely to reach the head of the Government by means of a Constituent Assembly. The weak point in this argument, and in every argument made in the Assembly based on the comparative merits of various forms of Government for France, is that they are addressed to a body that has no right to decide upon them. The consequence of doing so bids fair to be that such decision, being premature, will be futile. It will entail upon any Government resulting from it, the burden of anxiety, embarrassment and uncertainty which has crushed the Governments of France since the downfall of NAPOLEON I. Whether the Republicans, who are so completely Republican as to be unwilling that their own policy should prevail except through really representative institutions, will yield to the tremendous pressure brought in the name of order, and lend their aid to maintain M. THIERS in power three long years, it is impossible now to say. If they do, it will be an indication that they have well-nigh despaired of the possibility of inducing or compelling France to rule herself in a legitimate manner. Every lesson from French history must warn them that in the Government they allow now to be set up, the appearance as well as the fact of insufficient authority will be an element of terrible weakness.

Diaries.

Small wits are fond of making fun of that most harmless form of egotism, the keeping of a diary. It is a species of amusement to which the school-girl mind is especially prone, and certainly derives from that inspiration enough of the ridiculous to make it a fair target for the arrows of satire. But the character and value of the work varies always with the workman. When we laugh at diaries, it is well to remember that it makes all the difference in the world who keeps them, and how they are kept. A diary which records the commonplace emotions of a commonplace person may not be of great interest to any but the fair writer and her friends. But the chronicle of the events of a life spent in close and constant contact with remarkable personages and able minds cannot fail to amuse and instruct.

The last year or two have produced an abundance of such diaries as these. Not to mention Miss BERRY's admirable *Journals and Correspondence*, which contained the observations of eighty years spent amid the most stirring times and the most prominent society of modern Europe, from 1780 to 1853, we have had of late such charming personal narratives as CRABBE ROBINSON's *Diary*, JERDAN's *Men I Have Known*, MARK BOYD's *Reminiscences*, and not the least delightful, *The Memoirs of Charles Mayne Young*, by his son. All of these are in different ways the pleasantest possible reading, especially for a Summer vacation. The informal method of the diary gives an ease and freedom of literary manner which compares with more exact forms of narration as a morning-wrapper compares with a fashionable dress coat. One is introduced to great people and great events, on a footing which puts us at ease with them at once. To continue the metaphor, the Diary brings us face to face with greatness in its slippers and genius—in its night-cap. So, from the familiar acquaintance we can gain an insight into the customs and habits of the past, which the precise and rigid recitals of history would never give. Diaries and memoirs supply the light and color and warmth which are lacking in more pretentious chronicles, and so array the bald skeleton of history in the hues of life.

The practice of keeping diaries then, after the model of such as these, is rather to be applauded than discouraged. It is not given to every one to mingle with affairs and men of such magnitude as to make their record important to future generations. But the interest of these humbler autobiographies, if contracted, is still real. The story of the most uneventful career, faithfully told, must be pleasant at least to one reader. There may be entertainment and profit alike in being able to read over, in after years, the hopes and trials, the disappointments, successes, and to recall the loves, the friendships, and even the enmities buried and forgiven, it is to be hoped, of an earlier time. Then, too, there is always this to be considered, that the future of every man may be much more important and momentous than his present, and a diary begun for one's own amusement solely, may come in time to have unexpected value for other times.

Jenkins in the Nursery.

In a late number of the *Petit Journal pour Rire*, which has in its time contained many of the best hits of CHAM and GAVARNI, there is a very amusing and spirited cut by the former of these artists, satirizing the precocity of the youth of the period. Leaning up against the doorway of a ball-room, a lad, scarcely in his teens, languidly deprecates the ardor of an old gentleman who urges him to dance. "What? at my age!" he says. He has long outgrown such crude delights. The inimitable pencil of LEECH has brightened many a page of *Punch* with similar illustrations of premature *ennui*. But neither of these satirists could have had any conception of the extent to which the fashionable forcing of youth is carried now and here. At a single juvenile ball in any one of our watering places LEECH would have found such opportunities as the comparatively staid and slow-paced life he was familiar with would never have afforded him.

The solemn and indeed painful absurdity of these children's parties, where babies hardly out of swaddling-clothes are taught to ape all the affectations, airs and follies, almost even the vices, of their elders, has often been commented on. It could hardly be censured too severely. Not to speak of the injury to physical health in the late hours and unnatural excitements of the ball-room, there is even a graver harm in the moral taint which must inevitably come from this unwholesome atmosphere. Childhood should bear about it always an air of innocence and sweet simplicity, of artless merriment, and, above all, entire naturalness. But these bedizened little creatures, strutting about in the heat and glare of the ball-room, outdoing their foolish parents if possible, in artificialness and insincerity, are no longer children—they are simply monstrosities. To any right-minded person such a sight is as painful as the spirit which can encourage it is revolting.

To make all this folly still worse, Jenkins comes upon the scene, prepared to accelerate the Slaughter of the Innocents. Lest any element should be wanting to the ruin of childish innocence and coyness, he lends his servile pen to pamper childish boldness and vanity. He is fain to describe the toilets of these dancing babies with all the gravity, minuteness and rhetorical embellishment he would give to the belle of a dozen seasons. What wonder that children nowadays are growing always more insufferably ill-bred, pert and forward? What wonder that they are disobedient, willful and headstrong to the last degree? Childhood has acute perceptions, and cannot fail to see and take advantage of the undue importance into which a fatal imprudence and lack of judgment brings it. Such courses may amuse the thoughtless and selfish for the moment, but they are hardly the best calculated to make good and useful citizens of the future Republic. It may seem a light matter to treat so gravely, but no wise parent, we are sure, will so regard it.

FIRE AT LACKAWANNA.

A Hotel, Store, and Dwelling Destroyed by Fire—Narrow Escape of Inmates—Loss about $20,000.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LACKAWAXEN, [illegible]day, Aug. 19, 1871.

The Williamson House, and the store and dwelling of JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, were destroyed by fire in this place last night. The fire was discovered about 9½ o'clock, breaking out of the second story of the hotel, which is near the Erie Railway depot. There being no fire apparatus of any kind in the place, nothing could be done to stay the flames, and by 12 o'clock the buildings were burned to the ground. The contents of the store and residence were saved; almost everything in the hotel was insured. When the fire was discovered the rooms in the second-story of the hotel were nearly surrounded by flames. In one of these rooms was Mr. JOHN S. WILLIAMSON, proprietor of the hotel, and his wife. They were taken out in their night-clothes, and had barely escaped when the walls of their room fell in. A boy was sleeping in another room. He was heard screaming terribly by some men, and at great risk they broke open the door of the room. The boy's shirt was on fire, his hair singed off, and in a few moments he would have been burned to a crisp. Sparks flying from the burning buildings for a time endangered the Erie depot and other buildings near by, but by stringent effort the fire was confined to the buildings named. The property was insured for $8,000 in the Ætna and Hartford, of Hartford, and the Home and Manhattan, of New-York. There was also an insurance of $2,000 in the Home of New-Haven, which is worthless. The Williamson House was well-known to sportsmen, as it was a great resort of hunters and fishermen from the cities, making it their head-quarters in their excursions to the famous game and fishing grounds of Pike County, Penn. The loss is estimated at $20,000. How the fire originated is not known, but as there had been a large picnic party entertained at the hotel during the day, it is thought possible that some one of them might have been smoking in the upper part of the house and dropped a cigar or match, which had ignited matter that had been slowly burning until it had gathered force enough to burst forth in flames.

Proposed Celebration by Canadian Annexationists.

At a recent meeting of the Canadian Union Club, at which Prof. BATCHELOR presided, it was determined to hold a celebration in this City on the 12th of October next, the anniversary of the discovery of America by COLUMBUS, for the purpose of showing the gratitude of the Canadian advocates of annexation to the citizens of the United States for their support of the scheme. It was arranged that a deputation of Canadians living in this City should visit Hon. MOSES CAPINEAU, the eminent statesman and annexationist of Lower Canada, and request him to open the first mass-meeting of colonists ever held in New-York, or the United States, and to attend the proposed celebration.

Prof. BATCHELOR, President of the Canadian Union Club, leaves this City to-day for Canada, to organize, if possible, annexation meetings in the principal towns of Lower Canada.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Chancellor's Life at Varzin—A Bucolic Premier.

A correspondent of the Vienna *Presse* gives a description of Prince BISMARCK's estate of Varzin, and of the Chancellor's mode of living there, from which we take the following particulars: "After a long journey through the arid and sandy plain, the beech wood on the borders of which Varzin is situated breaks suddenly upon the view of the traveler, with its cool and refreshing shade. The village has nothing striking about it, but when it is passed the road turns to the right, and after climbing a hill we pass between the cow-sheds and the barns, and thus reach the court of the country-seat which Prince BISMARCK has chosen for his favorite retreat. It is a simple dwelling-house, neither better nor worse than those of the landed gentry of the district. No methodical architect has been employed to ornament it. It seems as if no one had been bold enough to attempt to rival the attractions of the park behind the house. Kew does not surpass it in beauty, nor do Torey and St. Germain equal it in grandeur. It was this park which induced Prince BISMARCK to purchase Varzin. Close behind the house the undulations of the soil begin, and the park gradually merges into the woods, and forms with them one broad green ocean of foliage, which seems here and there broken into forest waves. Grand beeches, ancient oaks, pines, firs, and birch-trees lend variety to the view. In the midst of them lies the estate. Its soil is neither very good nor very bad; it produces average harvests of rye, and the Baltic sand, the bane of the husbandman, only shows itself here and there. Such pieces of ground have long lain fallow. It takes six hours to drive round the estate, and Chomitz, where there was formerly a glass-house with Bohemian workmen, also belongs to Varzin. The Wipper flows through a part of the domain, and forms its boundaries in other places. It adds both to its beauty and its value, as the rapid stream, which is well stocked with trout, is used to float the timber of Pomerania to the Baltic. Prince BISMARCK, I was told, only allows trees enough to be felled to let sufficient air and light into his woods. His letters to his sister show how dearly he loves farming and hunting, the forest and the quiet life of a country gentleman. Since the first NAPOLEON, no one has made so much noise in the world, and yet by nature he is inclined to a contemplative life. LOTHAR BUCHER is the only official person who has accompanied him. He goes through all the important papers which are forwarded from Berlin, and prepares them for the signature of the Chancellor. LOTHAR BUCHER, who refused to pay the taxes in 1848, and was therefore long an exile on British soil, is exactly suited to BISMARCK and Varzin. He lived for many years in Stolp, in Pomerania, and was returned by that place to the Berlin National Assembly. The brightest and the saddest memories of his life are connected with that little town. He writes so well that it is a pity he should not oftener devote his pen to journalistic purposes, but it was this talent, together with his clear insight and his large store of information, which induced Prince BISMARCK to take him from WOLFF's telegraph office, and find a place for him in the Ministry. This year Varzin wears a more tranquil aspect than in 1870. Then the Chancellor had just retreated from the world, and was beginning to enjoy the sweets of repose, when the telegraph announced the affair at Ems; no one, however, thought of preparing to leave the country. On his return from a short excursion, Prince BISMARCK found dispatches awaiting him. He entered the sitting-room with the words: 'In half an hour we must start.' 'But where are we going, and why so soon?' 'To Berlin, and then further; they're getting insolent again.' On the afternoon of the following day, BISMARCK was in Berlin. BUCHER packed his papers together, and arrived two days later. When he went to the Ministry at 9 o'clock, on the 15th of July, war was declared, and Prince BISMARCK had just returned with the King from Brandenburg, to which place he had hastened to meet His Majesty. Now, there is no reason to fear that the quiet of Varzin will be disturbed by similar occurrences. The Prince and his family live a retired life, and keep all those whose curiosity brings them into the neighborhood at a distance. After breakfast the most pressing business is dispatched by the side of the pond, behind the house, in the shade of the beech-trees, and then the Chancellor hastens into the forest, generally on horseback, to inspect the improvements which are being made. He is noted for his kindness to the villagers. The landed gentry of the neighborhood frequently visit the family, where they always find a hearty welcome, and the relations and friends of the Prince, many of whom live in the Province, often spend several days with him. The house, though it cannot be called handsome, is spacious, and there is room enough in it for twenty or thirty guests. In the course of time Prince BISMARCK will probably rebuild the house, and make it into a kind of castle. In the Park of Varzin there is a large heronry. The herons are the first birds to come with the Spring, and the last to leave with the Autumn. The males fly twice every day to the sea-shore in search of food; they are the sacred birds of Varzin. The woods abound in wild swine. Herds of from twenty to thirty may frequently be seen. Other game is also plentiful, and this year I hear it is to be hunted with the Chassepot. Thus the times change. Hitherto Prince BISMARCK has retired to Varzin for the purpose of recruiting his health by a quiet life among the fir-woods. This year the period of rest was less indispensable than formerly. The campaign in France has restored him to vigor, and made him seem fresher and stronger than before. Politics are a forbidden subject in the house, with the exception of the interesting episodes of the last war, which are often related and discussed. There is no stiffness at Varzin; that would be opposed alike to the character of the host and the fine tact of the hostess. I believe her chief wish is that the time may not be far distant when they will all be able to retire from the noise and bustle of the busy world to the quiet enjoyments of Varzin. And the 'Pomeranian Squire,' as he often calls himself, would have no objection to the change."

The City Reform Movement.

An informal meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the "National Revenue Reform Association," in the Ninth National Bank building, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the immediate necessity of organizing an Association to be styled "The New-York City and County Revenue Reform Association," which has in view the solicitation of subscriptions to employ legal aid in conducting the municipal monetary matters to a crisis.

Mr. JOHN C. HOPPER, formerly of the Treasury Department at Washington and now Secretary of the National Revenue Reform Association, briefly stated the object of the meeting as follows:

Owing to the suggestions made by the TIMES, a practical movement is now inaugurated by gentlemen of large experience in monetary matters and accounts to thoroughly investigate and reform our Municipal affairs, it is to be hoped that all tax-payers and ward associations of reform in our financial matters, will combine in one grand central association for the purpose of procuring immediate and practical results. Subscription papers will be prepared, and all who feel interested are invited to affix their signatures in such amounts as they may elect. It is held to be immediately essential that a thorough business Executive Committee at once be formed by the subscribers after the association is fully organized.

The rooms will be open from 9 till 5 P. M. every day, for information, consultation and reference.

The Secretary was then requested to prepare an appeal for subscriptions, to be circulated among the leading merchants. After the list has received a certain number of subscribers, it is proposed to select an executive committee from among their own number, and collect the amounts, and then prosecute the work in accordance with the wishes of the Association. Annexed is the petition, to which a number of signatures have already been affixed:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY REVENUE REFORM ASSOCIATION, NOS. 407 AND 409 BROADWAY, NINTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

The undersigned, believing that the time has arrived for the merchants and citizens of the Metropolis of the nation to at once associate ourselves together for the purpose of self-protection, and to rid our City of the maladministration which has characterized for several years the conduction of our fiscal affairs by those who sit in high places of authority; and whereas the courteous inquiries on the part of our leading citizens have been answered by contumely and insult, as well as by studiously refraining from attempting any satisfaction; and it being self-evident that no intention exists on the part of these officials to answer any further inquiries only by defiance, we have resolved to meet together, on the call of five of the signers of this declaration, for the purpose of permanent organization and the election of officers, with the immediate design of taking such legal steps and securing such ability as counsel as will compel a clear showing of the financial records of our City, and the punishment of any mal-administration wherever, and upon whomsoever it may be found. And to this end, as an evidence of our earnestness we herewith subscribe the amounts set opposite our respective names, to be collected and appropriated in accordance with the orders of the Executive Committee, when elected.

After the reading of the petition Mr. RANDEL, a prominent German merchant, made a few remarks in which he pledged that the German merchants would to a man support the movement. The meeting then adjourned.

FOLEY'S REPLY TO HALL.

A Flippant Letter Dissected and Exposed.

A New Argument to Prove the Mayor's Responsibility—The Achievements of the Interim Board of Audit.

Mr. JOHN FOLEY has addressed the following letter to Mayor HALL in reply to his recent communication concerning the memorial address to him by the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association:

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: Your printed circular, dated 12th inst., was only delivered to me, through the Post-office, on the afternoon of the 17th instant. The matters referred to in the communication, to which this circular is your reply, are of too serious a character to be slightingly dealt with. Had you on the invitation which you received attended the meeting of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association, to which you refer, you would have found yourself in the company of more than one-tenth of the signers of the communication addressed to you, and you would have heard me put, as I did, the negative upon the adoption of the resolutions. No doubt an effort was made to prevent this by your representatives at the meeting, about forty in number, who behaved in a very unseemly manner. But this was not much to be wondered at, considering the fact that their names stand upon the City pay-rolls, and that they acted under the special direction of one of the Controller's messengers.

If you will again read the last resolution you will see that, along with the Committee appointed by the Association, other citizens were invited to unite with them to have the resolutions carried into effect. The communication to you did not, therefore, as you assert, appear incorrect upon its face. It was signed by the Committee of the Association, and by the influential gentlemen whose names were appended, all of whom most readily and cheerfully united with the Committee for the purposes explained. It is nowhere stated in the communication, or pretended, that these gentlemen are all residents of the Twelfth or Nineteenth Wards; and if you are consoling yourself with the delusion that the communication was mistakingly signed by them, I can only say that for your own sake this is to be regretted. Further light upon the subject will be afforded you ere long.

These, however, are but trivial excuses, and are put forward by you merely by way of evasion or diversion. But we are not thus to be trifled with. Further concealment of the City and county accounts will not be tolerated. The little we already know makes it the imperative duty of every citizen to do what in him lies to have the whole truth disclosed; and, if further incentive to this were necessary, you have supplied it in this circular. The subterfuge is too transparent.

You take exception to the following preamble to the resolutions in question:

Whereas, It has been asserted by the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and not yet contradicted, that gross frauds have been committed through the connivance of His Honor the Mayor, Controller and other City officials, whereby many millions of dollars have been feloniously abstracted from the City Treasury.

This, you say, "is surely known to most of you (the gentlemen who signed the communication) to be untrue, as the undersigned, immediately on publication of the slanders, broadly denied them under his (your) own signature." One occupying your present position ought to have a good memory. The TIMES' assertion, as you know, was based upon certain of the county accounts which were laid before the public. You have never, to this day, contradicted the accuracy of these accounts. True, in your card of the 22d of July last, you deny that they afford evidence of fraud, and attempt to throw the entire responsibility upon others. I quote your language:

"The claims alluded to by the TIMES are large, and they may have been exorbitant, *but no responsibility for them really rests with either the Controller or myself. They were all audited by the late (and what is known as the old) Board of Supervisors*, abolished when the new City Government was inaugurated, and most of the auditing occurred nearly two years ago. Many of the claims were for work and materials in 1868. That Board, it will be remembered, was elected by the people, and composed equally of Democrats and Republicans. The same majority that audited the claims had the power to re-audit them over the Mayor's veto. But the Mayor and the Counsel to the Corporation are both of opinion (as I think every lawyer will be) that under the Revised Statutes the audit of the Board is final, and is not one of those acts which a Mayor could veto."

It is charitable to suppose that at the time you penned this statement and published it over your signature, you forgot the *fact* of the existence of an *interim Board*, which had a short run of power between the old and the new Boards of Supervisors. Let me, therefore, refresh your memory a little as to this rather important body. Chapter 382 (section 4) of the laws of 1870 provides that "All liabilities against the County of New-York, incurred previous to the passage of this act, *shall be audited by the Mayor, Controller and present President of the Board of Supervisors*, (WILLIAM M. TWEED,) and the amounts which are found to be due shall be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of the County of New-York, payable during the year 1871, and the Board of Supervisors shall include, in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871, an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon. Such claims shall be paid by the Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same, upon the certificate of the officers named herein."

What this *interim* Board accomplished under cover of the authority thus conferred upon it, we have certified to under the signatures of both yourself and the Controller in your message and accompanying accounts, dated June 12 of the present year. You there admit that you, the Controller and TWEED went through the form of auditing and allowing claims made against the County to the modest amount of $6,312,541 37. When you completed this audit, which report says you did at one sitting, you raised the full amount by revenue bonds payable in 1871, and thereupon signed the warrants under which the entire sum was taken from the Treasury. The Controller's accounts of June 12 make known the *further important fact*, that it was out of this sum of $6,312,541 37 THAT HE PAID ALL THE CLAIMS MADE AGAINST THE COUNTY DURING THE YEAR 1870 FOR WORK DONE OR FURNISHINGS SUPPLIED, except the sum of $370,650, on account of the Court-house building.

Here, therefore, is the evidence conclusive that the *responsibility does rest with you, and the Controller and Mr. Tweed, for all the payments made to Ingersoll, Garvey, Miller, Keyser, the Smiths, and others, during the year 1870, and that these claims amount in the aggregate to the enormous sum of* $6,312,541 37.

But this is not all. You admit, and the accounts published in the TIMES show, that the claims thus audited by you, the Controller and TWEED, were stated to have been incurred in the years 1868 and 1869. Now turn, if you please, to the statutes, chapter 854 of the laws of 1868, and chapter 875 of the laws of 1869. In these statutes you will find fully set forth *the appropriations made by the Legislature for carrying on the government and providing for the work to be performed for the county for those years respectively*, and in each statute a provision is enacted as follows: "The said several sums shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the same are hereby appropriated, except as herein otherwise provided, *and neither the Board of Supervisors of said county, nor any officer, agent or member thereof, or head of department, shall incur any liability, or make any contract or contracts, or permit, or vote for, or authorize, audit or allow, directly or indirectly, any expenditure or expenditures, for any of the objects and purposes specified, the aggregate of which expenditures and of the liabilities under such contracts shall exceed the sum appropriated for said purpose*, OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE OR OBJECT THAN THAT HEREIN SPECIFIED."

All the special appropriations made by the statutes referred to were paid by the Controller at the time. Beyond these appropriations no *Board, no official* had any right, power, or authority to enter into any contract, or incur any liability for work or furnishings for which the county could be made legally responsible. This the statutes specially declare. You knew that, so also did the Controller and TWEED, when you entered upon your duties as members of the *interim* Board. And with this knowledge, how did you discharge the trust reposed in you? Claims to the amount of millions of dollars were presented for work stated to be done and furnishings supplied to the county during the years 1868 and 1869. Not only were the work and the furnishings thus claimed never performed or supplied on the order of any person authorized to act in the matter for the county, but many of the claims were, as the TIMES has already shown, fraudulent upon their face, some of them being made out in the names of parties who did not exist, and under other forms of device. Notwithstanding all this, however, you allowed the claims—you passed them all—you paid them—and having done so, now turn round and attempt to throw off the responsibility, and place it upon a Board composed half of Republicans and half of Democrats. But, Sir, this will not do. It is not a matter of politics, but of honesty and fair dealing; and the sooner this is realized by you the better. It must be admitted—and I, a life-long Democrat, do admit it—that not even a nominal Republican had anything to do with the passing and paying of the $6,312,541 37 of fraudulent claims paid in 1870; and when you publish the accounts you have promised, I undertake to show that, under the operation of the "accumulated debt bonds," both you and the Controller are equally responsible for all similar claims paid in 1869.

I am quite aware of the measures that are being taken to add the above $6,312,541 37 to the permanent debt of the county; but as to this, and several other matters, I intend you shall hear from me in a different way.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN FOLEY,
President Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Week.

The reopening, for the Fall and Winter season, of Niblo's Theatre, and the inception of a Fall season at Wallack's, attracted to both houses, last week, overflowing audiences. A long series of profitable performances, without change of bill, is undoubtedly before the politic and liberal managers. And a long spell of silence can be the critic's. Were either entertainment unfamiliar, the chance for comment would, even then, be slight. Neither Miss LOTTA's conceptions of DICKENS' characters, nor Mrs. LYDIA THOMPSON's theory and practice of burlesque merit serious examination. Both ladies, with all their satellites and rival stars, might disappear in a night, and the story of "The Old Curiosity Shop" would lose neither its clearness nor its charm, and comedy of every kind would be none the poorer. Meanwhile, the public delights in the representations these pretty persons take part in. It has done so for some years, and we are not aware that crime or the death-rate have thereby been increased. Miss LOTTA and Miss THOMPSON have no position in art. Their power of pleasing most play-goers, however, is great. Few thinking men would be so Quixotic as to dispute the assertion first made, and in respect of the popularity of these actresses, there is an old proverb about the expediency of not quarrelling over people's likings, which, when heeded, is attended with as satisfying results as would have criticism, argument or abuse....Niblo's Theatre will be reopened for the season to-morrow. "Fritz" is to be acted, with Mr. J. K. EMMET as the principal performer. The drama and the actor were both brought before local audiences last Summer....At Wood's, to-morrow, Miss ADA HARLAND will begin a brief engagement in a new play written expressly for her, and called "Lola"....The Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, is now open for a Summer season. Miss ANNIE WAITE and Mr. W. H. LEAKE acted there throughout the week just ended in a powerful drama called "Under the Willows," and their entertainments proved exceedingly attractive.

Home Gossip.

"La Traviata" was sung in San Francisco, for the benefit of Mme. STATES, and the season was ended with a performance of "The Sicilian Vespers"....Mr. A. LANGLEY, known as a New-England theatrical manager, was killed at New-Haven, on Aug. 8, by being run over by a train of cars. He was the father of Miss GEORGIE LANGLEY....On Wednesday and Thursday Mr. MATHEWS acted in Toronto....On Wednesday Mr. COLLINS acted in Albany....Mr. J. H. STODDART was last week in Syracuse....Mr. ALEXANDER FITZGERALD and Mr. R. DORSAY OGDEN will be members of the stock company of the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans, this season....Miss AUGUSTA DARGON will be the leading lady at Hooley's Opera-house, in Chicago, this season.....The season at Col. Wood's Museum, in Chicago, has begun. "The School for Scandal" was acted, with Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Miss ISABEL FREEMAN and Mrs. C. M. WALCOT in the leading parts....M. MAGNARD, manager of the French troupe lately in Quebec, has leased the Jacques Cartier Hall, with a view to establishing a permanent French theatre in that city. The performances were to have begun on Thursday....Mr. JOE JEFFERSON will commence the season at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati, on Sept. 18, and Mme. JANAUSCHEK will follow that artist....The Cary concert at Portland is now likely to occur on Wednesday next....Mme. STATES will sing in Virginia City in Nevada on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week....The performances at the Boston Museum have been commenced for the season. So have those at the Howard Athenæum, where the MAJILTONS and a large variety troupe appear, and at the St. James, where a miscellaneous entertainment also takes place. Mr. J. PROCTOR was at the Boston Theatre....The construction of the new theatre in Troy is progressing fast....The eighteenth annual dramatic season of the Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore has been commenced by a performance, on yesterday week, of the "Black Crook," Mlle. MORLACCHI being the star of the ballet....The Philadelphia Academy of Music, say the local papers, has been undergoing repairs of an important character. The most striking feature of all is the paving of the vestibule with marble, which very greatly improves the appearance of the place. Should the practical effect show that footfalls upon this marble do not make too much noise, it is possible that the lobbies may also be similarly paved. The plan of instantaneous lighting all the gas-burners in the house by electricity has been introduced into the Academy, the battery being placed in the first entrance, north side. There will be considerable fresh painting and regilding done about the house, and RUSSELL SMITH has executed some new scenes that will attract notice. The expenditures upon the house are limited by the determination of the Board to use as much as possible of their surplus means to extinguish the preferred stock, of which there are still $17,000 remaining at eight per cent. interest, and convertible into common stock. The stockholders are so numerous now that any increase of the number entitled to seats is undesirable. The present year will undoubtedly extinguish the preferred stock, after which the directors will make many and very extended improvements. The Press again urge upon their consideration the great importance of making the stairways safe by removing the wooden steps and putting in others of stone or iron....Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT has had the misfortune of losing his mother....The Wyndham Company for the season of 1871-72 is now made up. Of the present members the following will remain: Mr. Belvil Ryan, Mr. G. Giddens, Mr. Fleming, Miss Annie Goodall, Miss Sidney Cowell and Miss Maud Stanley. The new members are: Mr. Parselle, from the Adelphi and Strand Theatres, London; Mr. Edgar Bruce, Globe Theatre, London; Mr. E. Burnett, Strand Theatre, London; Mr. Dallas, Theatre Royal, Plymouth, England; Mr. Lecompte, Royalty Theatre, London; Miss Florence Cowell, Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool; Miss Viola Campbell, Theatre Royal, Liverpool; Miss Jane Rignold, Queen's Theatre, London; Mr. John Slowson and Mrs. Wilkins.

Foreign Notes.

Miss ESTELLE BODENHAM, a burlesque actress who was at different times a member of the Drury Lane and Royalty Theatre Companies, in London, is dead....Miss ELEANOR BUFTON was among the wounded in a recent railroad accident in London....Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, lessee of the Royal Lyceum Theatre, in London, is proceeding rapidly with the transformation of his theatre. The whole interior will be elegantly re-decorated and re-seated. The new campaign is expected to commence about the middle of September....Miss AUGUSTA THOMSON, the actress, is suffering from low nervous fever, and has been forced to give up all engagements for the present....Signor RANDEGGER has left London for a tour in Germany and Italy....M. FELIX has taken the St. James Theatre, and opens in November for nine months....The West-end theatres in London are closing in rapid succession. The season at the Lyceum and Court Theatres had terminated. That at the Royalty was to terminate at once. A week later than the latest date was to see a suspension of performances at the Prince of Wales's. Of the twenty-one West-end theatres, two-thirds would then be closed....The *Musical World* remarks that if theatres multiply every year in London, the extent of what, from a theatrical point of view, may be called London, increases with proportional rapidity. It supposes that for the purpose of evening amusement every railway station for which a train starts from a London terminus at midnight may be considered as London; and, therefore, it may be important to remark that Reading, and all stations above it on the Great Western Railway, have lately been made part of London for the purpose of visiting theatres and operas. If there were a communication between the Great Western terminus and the Praed-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, without crossing a street, it would be convenient, as it certainly is possible for ladies in evening dress to come forty miles by these two lines to the door of the Court Theatre, and to return home after the performance....A concert had been given at St. George's Hall, in London, the object of which, says the *Musical World*, was the introduction of an American lady, Mme. DE LA MOTTE, to an English audience. The *Musical World* adds: "Her rendering of the airs in 'Orfeo' fully proved such reputation as the lady enjoys elsewhere to be well founded. Mme. DE LA MOTTE—who was formerly known in the States as Miss WASHBURN—has a mezzo-soprano voice of considerable power and capacity of expression. She sings with earnestness and intelligence, moreover; while her appearance and bearing are such as encourage a belief that she would prove acceptable on the lyric stage. The verdict of the scanty audience was highly encouraging; and, seeing that empty benches are notoriously the most effective dampers of enthusiasm, Mme. DE LA MOTTE had good reason to be satisfied with the applause she elicited. The lady must make herself heard again by English ears—but not in the last week of July."....Signor SCHIRA has left London for his annual visit to Italy. It is hoped that the report of his new opera being in preparation at the Scala, Milan, may be true. The book is founded upon the drama of "Leah," made famous by the acting of Miss BATEMAN....The proposal attributed to Mr. GYE, Director of the Royal Italian Opera, to open the Floral Hall, in London, as a market for fruit and vegetables, is a good one, and the space occupied by the present building should be covered by some light, airy structure of glass and iron, which would allow the utmost use to be made of the area, and be a convenience to the public as well as profitable to the stall-keepers. The Duke of BEDFORD, however, stops the way by refusing all proposals to better the present condition of things....In the magazine called *The Dark Blue*, Mr. TOM TAYLOR, in the course of an article on "The Theatre in England," writes thus of the evil effects of "long runs": "The actors during the run of the piece spend undisciplined and idle days, to take up night after night parts which they must play, *usque ad nauseam*, till their faces, voices, minds, get worn into their respective grooves, and all energy of impersonation or imagination, all freshness, spring, and delight in the creative process, are dead and gone. I have seen good actors permanently injured by the effect of these long runs, taking certain moulds of manner and voice, which they could never after get rid of; while they confirm all actors in the most stagy and mechanical tricks of their calling, and tend to give these a pernicious value."....M. BARRE, the well-known baritone of the Paris Opéra Comique, will come to the United States with MM. CAPOUL and JAMET....In France, the Sub-Committee of the Budget, charged with an inquiry into the question of State subventions, has recommended that those received by the chief Paris theatres should be paid integrally for the year 1870, but only in part for 1871. M. JULES SIMON, Minister of Public Instruction, has proposed that the amounts should in future be reduced as follows: Grand opera, from 940,000 francs to 800,000 francs; Théâtre Français, 280,000 francs to 240,000 francs, and Odéon, 100,000 francs to 60,000 francs. The Conservatoire would receive its 400,000 francs as formerly, but the grants to the Opéra Comique, Théâtre Lyrique and Italian Opera will be discontinued....The Paris papers announce that a grand concert under the patronage of Mme. THIERS was to be given on Sunday, the 6th August, in the Circus of the Champs Elysées, in aid of the fund for the orphans of the late war. Among the artists who had promised their assistance were Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Mlle. BLOCH, FAURE, the violinist SIVORI, and the pianist THEODORE RITTER...."M. LEVY," says the *Musical World*, "has informed the world in several languages that 'The Adieu,' the most popular sentimental song in Europe, is not the work of SCHUBERT, but of a Russian with an unpronounceable name, for which the euphonious one of SCHUBERT was substituted by an enterprising Paris publisher. It will continue all the same to be known as SCHUBERT's 'Adieu,' just as a certain waltz not written by WEBER continues to be known as WEBER's last waltz."....At the French Opera, GOUNOD's "Roméo et Juliette" is said to be in preparation, with Mme. MIOLAN-CARVALHO as *Juliette*....The Opera Comique will give, toward the close of the year, the "Paul et Virginie" of M. VICTOR MASSE, the libretto from the experienced brains of MM. JULES BARBIER and MICHEL CARRE. The part of the hero will be taken by Mme. GALLI-MARIE....La Société de Sainte-Cécile, of Bordeaux, has offered a prize of a gold medal and 300f. for the best setting of a *Stabat Mater*. The work is to be written for solo voices, chorus and full orchestra. Manuscripts may be sent to the Secretary at Bordeaux up to Nov. 30.—*Musical Standard*....The seven funeral orations which were spoken over AUBER's tomb by Beulé, Perrin, Baron Taylor, De Leuven, Jules Simon and Dumas (the younger,) lasted six hours....An actress of some celebrity in her time Mlle. ANAIS, of the Théâtre Français, has just died at Louveciennes. She was born in 1802 at Toury (Eure-et-Loire) and made her début when barely fifteen. She played with success at the Gymnase and Odéon....The Rouen journals state that Mlle. LEVIELLI, of the French Opera, who was recently announced to sing at a concert in that town, fell on the stairs of her hotel and broke her arm. The intrepid lady, however, insisted on not disappointing the audience, and though she could not go through all that had been assigned her in the programme, came forward with her arm in a sling, and gave the air from *L'Africaine* in a very superior manner. The enthusiasm of the audience was so unbounded that a second evening was determined on with the lady to sing as before....The projected "model performances" of MOZART's operas at Leipsic, which were to have been given during the present month, have all ended in smoke. The "stars" who were to sing in these performances, or, at any rate, an inconveniently large majority of those stars, instead of coming themselves have forwarded medical certificates, to the effect that the state of their health imperiously demands their abstention from all professional exertion, and their immediate presence at some watering-place....The Vienna Burgtheatre is undergoing a regular transformation during the holydays. The stalls and parterre seats are to be made more comfortable, but of course they will become dearer. The room will be better ventilated through a new system, and a spacious *Gardrobe* is to be built for the accommodation of the visitors....Tidings from Naples set forth that the new theatre, situate near the Military Tribunal, at Monte di Dio, is now completed. It is called the Politeama Napoletano, and will open on the 1st of September for opera and ballet. The pit can accommodate a thousand persons. There are thirty-seven boxes on the first tier, the same number on the second, and nine on the third. The galleries contain a thousand places.

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD.

Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY had, at latest advices, commenced a series of Shakespearean performances at the Gaiety Theatre in London. The first performance had "Hamlet" for the play, and it attracted a very large assemblage of spectators. Mr. MONTGOMERY's personation of *Hamlet* (known to local audiences) is dwelt upon at great length, and complimented for many excellences, in the London daily papers....At the Strand Theatre, in London, the Autumn season had been commenced with the engagement of Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE, whose representations were begun by his personation of *Dr. Pangloss*, in "The Heir at Law." A crowded auditorium welcomed Mr. CLARKE's return to the English stage.

OBITUARY.

John Bruce, Merchant.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. JOHN BRUCE, one of the oldest of New-York merchants, who expired at his residence, No. 7 Madison-avenue, on Thursday evening, having attained the ripe age of eighty-two years. Mr. BRUCE was the founder of the well-known metal firm, BRUCE & COOK, in Water and Pearl streets, he having commenced business in 1816. A young man, possessing only energy and a thorough knowledge of his business, Mr. BRUCE soon won for himself a position in the manufacturing and mercantile community, and his enterprises and industry within a few years obtained the financial means he lacked at the outset. In the year 1840 Mr. BRUCE took his eldest son into partnership, under the firm style of JOHN M. BRUCE & SON. In the year 1850 Mr. BRUCE retired from the business, and his sons successively entered the firm until 1856, when it became the present firm.

Although not unexpected, the decease of Mr. BRUCE is an event in the mercantile community, and his funeral, which takes place to-morrow, will no doubt be largely attended by the older merchants of New-York.

NEW EXPLORATIONS.

The Branches of the Amazon to be Visited by a Peruvian Commission.

The *Sociedad* of Lima, publishes certain documents relating to the important object of exploring the yet little known branches of the Amazon, the Ucuyali and Urubamba, by a commission organized for that purpose in the department of Cuzco. The object of the expedition is to endeavor to find a port which will open up to the Department of Cuzco, communication with the main branch of the Amazon, and thence to the Atlantic. Whatever success may attend these efforts we may be sure they will add more or less of precise hydrographic information of those regions, to that which we already possess. Mr. TUCKER, who is chief of the Hydrographic Commission, and from whose energy and nautical knowledge much was expected, has not been able to satisfy the wishes of the Government. The first expedition he undertook two years ago to explore the River Ucuyali, did not succeed owing to the unsuitable qualities of the steamer with which he was furnished, nor did that of last year, notwithstanding the excellent qualities of the steamer *Tambo*, because the obstacles met with to the navigation of the Apurimac caused that route to be abandoned for the exploration of the Pachitea and the Pichis. The water system of the valley of the Amazon, to be useful to Peru, requires that a commercial centre shall be found in the "heart of the Andes." Cuzco, the capital of the ancient Kingdom of Peru, is distant 150 leagues of a very bad road from the Pacific, and which, for the purposes of traffic and travel, becomes much more formidable than the 1,500 miles of river navigation to arrive at the Atlantic. The experience of former Governors of Loreta have led to the belief that the river Urubamba offers much greater facilities for finding the desired object. The plan at present is that Don RAYMUNDO ESTRELLA and another Commissioner shall start from the port of Illapani in two large canoes, and make their way by the Urubamba to Iquitos, which is the Peruvian naval station on the Amazon. The experience gained will enable them to act as pilots to the steamer which is to ascend the Ucuyali and explore the Urubambo. In this exploration they are directed to keep a diary of their observations, noting the qualities of the river, the places in its banks where the savages are to be met with, their industrial or indolent propensities, and especially the nation of Piros about the head-waters of the Ucuyali, who are considered well versed in the navigation of the rivers. The two explorers are to make their way back by the Urubamba to Illapani, a port distant about thirty leagues from Cuzco.

Jewelry Stolen at Niagara Falls.

An extensive burglary and robbery was committed at Niagara Falls on the night of the 12th inst., of which the Rochester *Express* gives the particulars as follows:

"Mrs. MORTIMER F. REYNOLDS, of this city, who is visiting at the private residence of Mr. JERROLDS, proprietor of the Cataract House, arose about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning and looked at her watch, which was lying upon a bureau, to see what time it was, and again retired. Soon after Miss LOUISE JERROLDS, who occupied an adjoining room, was disturbed by some noise and arose and opened the door between the two chambers. At about 5 o'clock, Mrs. REYNOLDS again arose and went to the bureau to look at her watch. It was gone, together with the chain and a set of jewelry, highly prized, which was presented to her from a friend in Europe a short time since. On awaking Miss JERROLD that lady found, that she had lost about $100 in money, a diamond ring valued at $500, belonging to her brother, a coral set of jewelry, highly prized, and a handsome and costly locket. It was also ascertained in the morning that another lady had lost a considerable sum of money from her room in the same house. The burglar also visited the Cataract House, and boldly took from underneath a lady's pillow her wallet, containing a large amount of money. The lady saw the fellow enter the room, put his hand under the pillow and carry off her pocket-book, but she was frightened so that she could not move or utter a sound. The money and valuables in the aggregate amount to several thousand dollars. The cost of a portion of the jewelry is not known, but was highly prized because of its associations."

Gen. Butler to Speak in Springfield.

Gen. BUTLER has written the following letter accepting an invitation to give his views on the questions of the day at Springfield, Mass., on Thursday evening next, Aug. 24:

BOSTON, Aug. 18, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor, upon my return from Duxbury, to be in the receipt of your note inviting me to give my views to the citizens of Springfield on the questions of the day, at the time and place therein specified.

It will give me pleasure to comply with your request; indeed, I look upon it as a duty to myself so to do, because both the views I entertain upon public questions and my acts have been so persistently maligned and misrepresented in your vicinity that I am in some sort impelled to meet my fellow-citizens and speak to them "face to face," so that there shall be room neither for mistake, misapprehension nor misrepresentation.

Thanking you for the interest impliedly manifested by your request, I am very truly yours,
(Signed.) BENJ. F. BUTLER.
C. C. MERRITT, Esq., and others, Springfield, Mass.

Sutter's Fort—A Plan to Preserve its Ruins.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* recently contained a suggestion from a pioneer that the remains of Sutter's Fort be inclosed, and hereafter protected, as far as may be, from the ravages of time. To this suggestion the New-York correspondent of the *Union* alludes in these terms:

"Your correspondent can only express his surprise that this was not done years ago, before the venerable old fort crumbled into utter ruin. But as it may not be too late to rescue some portion of the work from the waste of the elements, and revive the historic interest of the locality, he begs to second the proposition, if no one else has thought of doing so, and to offer as his contribution to the plan a small plot of ground, about twenty-five by fifty feet, the title of which he holds direct from old Capt. SUTTER, as a gift, it being the site of the first newspaper office in the interior of California, and the third newspaper in the order of birth in the Golden State. Here was printed in the Spring of 1849 the *Placer Times*, on the first printing press brought to the north-west coast. This press was afterward destroyed in part by a mob in one of the mining towns of San Joaquin County. The site marked by the *Placer Times* office was taken possession of by the printer when Sacramento City was first laid out, and it was supposed that the high lands about the old fort would be occupied for streets and dwellings. There were then but two or three houses on the present site of your city. A frame shanty, 12 by 20, unceiled and unshingled, (the roof being covered with cotton cloth,) put up by an old invalid carpenter with the printer to help him, was the first shelter for the pioneer press of the Sacramento Valley—'within biscuit-toss of the north-east portion of Sutter's Fort,' as the editor announced in his first number. And this is but the least of a long series of historic events that have their origin in, or shed their interest upon, this most memorable spot. It should be carefully marked out, preserved from desecration, either in connection with some appropriate public institution, for which it might help to furnish a site, or as a landmark or ruin by itself, brightened with ornamental shrubbery and flowers."

THE BUFFENBARGER CASE.

The Arrest of Mrs. Coburn—She Gives Bail in $25,000 for Her Appearance.

The arrest of Mrs. R. T. COLBURN, charged with poisoning PETER BUFFENBARGER, her deceased husband, by administering arsenic, was made at London, Ohio, on Wednesday noon. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* writes:

"Agreeable to an understanding which was had among counsel on both sides, Mrs. COLBURN came into London this morning for the purpose of undergoing the formality of an arrest. Constable AMERICUS VESPUCIUS CHRISMAN held the warrant issued by Justice O. P. CHABB for the arrest of Mrs. COLBURN, and proceeded to the residence of R. A. HARRISON, Esq., Mrs. COLBURN's legal adviser, at whose residence the lady was stopping, and read the warrant, reciting the charge against her. This formality was conducted in a strictly private manner, in the parlor of Mr. HARRISON, only his family and one or two friends being present. Mrs. COLBURN, it is said, showed no outward signs of emotion or trepidation during the reading of the warrant, but sat calmly in her chair, looking steadily at the officer as he labored through the mazes and intricacies of the legal phraseology in which the document was framed. Probably of the two principal actors in this little scene, the good-natured, kind-hearted, but timid officer of the law was the more melancholy and embarrassed. Immediately after the service of the warrant upon Mrs. COLBURN, the bond, which had been previously examined by Mr. HARRISON, her attorney, was produced in the office of that gentleman. The bondsmen were then summoned, and Mrs. COLBURN was notified to appear. She came into the office attended by her husband and JENNIE BUFFENBARGER, her eldest daughter, a beautiful young lady, of perhaps sixteen Summers. Mrs. COLBURN took her seat at the desk pointed out to her, composedly, and took the pen. She then asked her attorney, in a brisk and full voice, if she should sign her initials or her first names or her full names. Mr. HARRISON informed her to sign her name in her usual manner. She then wrote, with a bold, firm hand, A. M. B. COLBURN. As soon as the formality of signing was over, Mrs. COLBURN and her daughter withdrew.

The bondsmen are all old residents of the county, men of recognized wealth and social position, and connected with public institutions. Mr. WATSON is President of the Madison National Bank, and a large farmer; Mr. MINSHALL is Vice-President of the same bank, and, besides owning a very large farm, is an extensive dealer and shipper of cattle stock; Mr. WITHROW is one of the directors of the Madison National Bank, and one of the largest real estate owners in the county. The three gentlemen represent in themselves nearly a half million dollars.

The preliminary examination will commence before Justice O. P. CHABB, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. The investigation will be had without a jury, and a large number of witnesses will be summoned to appear. The prosecution feel confident—at least, they express themselves confident—of making a case strong enough to hold the accused for her appearance before a Grand Jury.

We were informed that upon the opening of the trial, or during the primary proceedings, an application would be made to the Court by counsel for the prosecution to have the body of PETER BUFFENBARGER exhumed, and thoroughly examined by medical experts for the purpose of discovering the condition of the tissues and nerves, arteries, &c., with a view to ascertaining at what time arsenic was inserted in the body. They claim to be able to prove surreptitious visits to Mrs. COLBURN by Mr. COLBURN before Mr. BUFFENBARGER's death. The prosecution rely upon the fact that arsenic was found in the stomach and liver of PETER BUFFENBARGER by Prof. WORMLEY, in large enough quantities to indicate a case of chronic poisoning; that the attending physician, during the last illness of PETER BUFFENBARGER used no arsenic; that Mrs. BUFFENBARGER was his constant nurse and attendant, and administered all the medicine herself. They also claim to be able to prove that 'Old Buff,' as he was familiarly called, frequently said to those who visited him during the last few weeks of his life that he believed the medicine given him by his wife contained poison. They also claim to be able to prove that she excluded a great majority of her relatives from his sick-room, and would permit no one to have an interview with him, not even his legal adviser, without her presence. They also attach significance to what they claim to be a fact, that the old gentleman, during his lifetime, established a family burying-place from a mile to a mile and a half from the family residence, and that it was his earnest request that he should be buried there. She, contrary to his wishes, had him buried in a vault hermetically sealed, within a short distance of the house, and within full view of her window. Also the further fact that an imperative demand was made upon Prof. WORMLEY for the viscera of the deceased BUFFENBARGER by Mr. WESLEY EACHUS, a relative of Mrs. COLBURN, before the test was made, and that threats were made in the same connection.

The responsibility of the defense in this case rests principally upon the shoulders of R. A. HARRISON, Esq., who is entirely reticent as to the course that will be pursued. The probability is that the coming examination will be a protracted one, and that it will be adjourned from time to time, to allow parties on either side to obtain testimony.

A curious circumstance in connection with the inquest over the remains of the deceased BUFFENBARGER is that none of the expense of the same has been paid by the County Auditor. That official informed your correspondent today that the Coroner's fees in this case and the jurors' compensation had not been demanded or paid. He thought the question as to the legality of the proceedings upon which the inquest was based had been raised, and that, perhaps, was the reason that the warrants had not been presented for payment. It is quite certain that the proceedings in this inquest were instituted, and the body exhumed, upon the written statement of Dr. SAUL VANDEVENTER, of Versailles, Brown County, Ill., who is a son of a sister of the deceased BUFFENBARGER.

Public opinion, so far as your reporter has been able to inform himself, has been thus far strongly in sympathy with Mrs. COLBURN. The more intelligent and refined class of people here are almost universally in sympathy with her, and believe firmly in her innocence. There is another and weaker and less influential element, who believe in the faithlessness of Mrs. COLBURN to her marital vows to her first husband, and who believe firmly in her guilt."

NOT THE CHOLERA.

The Supposed Case in Washington-Street—Results of a Depraved Appetite and Uncleanliness.

The facts of the case of MARY KELLY, No. 22 Washington street, published as one of cholera, are stated by Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, to have been grossly misrepresented. His statement is, that having received a telegram Friday evening that the case was one of cholera, he visited the woman at once, and found the case was distinctly one of cholera morbus. He learned that during a few hours previous the woman had eaten twenty stale peaches, part of a watermelon and two cantelopes, so that he was not surprised at her condition. There was not, in his opinion, a single one of the symptoms of cholera; but, as she was entirely destitute, and the case had caused considerable alarm, he had her removed to Bellevue Hospital. He then had the room where she had been living thoroughly disinfected, not with a view of exterminating seeds of cholera, but because it was so extremely filthy that it was dangerous to the general health of the neighborhood. Dr. MORRIS still claims that there has been no case of cholera in the City, and that the Board of Health does not apprehend the presence of the disease during the present year.

After the woman had been taken to the hospital she never rallied from the collapsed state she was in when Dr. MORRIS found her, and died at 3 o'clock the next morning. The death brought the case to the attention of Coroner YOUNG, who yesterday began an investigation. Dr. MARSH, Deputy Coroner, from a cursory examination of the case, became satisfied that it was not one of Asiatic cholera, but a post-mortem examination will be made to put the matter entirely beyond dispute. While it seems certain that this was not a case of the dreaded disease liable to appear at any moment in the City, it may be well for the public to know that Dr. MORRIS, the City Sanitary Inspector, has announced that while he will not deny the truth concerning any case of genuine cholera which may happen to get into the newspapers, he will not furnish the facts of such cases in the first instance for the Press. Dr. MORRIS, it will be remembered, adopted the same policy in reference to the presence of yellow fever last year at Governor's Island, and left the public to learn their danger from accidental revelations. It therefore seems probable that the advent of cholera in the City, if it takes place, must be learned from some source other than the Health Department.

Bid for City Market Stalls.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met on Friday and received the following additional proposals for the market property of the City for a lease of ten or twenty years:

For Centre Market—Thomas Mulligan offered an annual rent of $1,250; George Piefer, $2,100; S. E. Nolan, $6,025; Wm. Lalor, $7,800; A. B. Caldwell, $8,500; Charles H. Swan, $13,550; Henry Carter, $15,550. For Union Market—C. H. Swan offered an annual rent of $600; James McLeod, $800. For Franklin Market—Philip Cassidy offered an annual rent of $500; James Brady, $3,200. For Tompkins Market—Hugh Kane offered an annual rent of $3,600. For Essex Market—Charles H. Swan offered for the whole period of ten years a total rent of $7,100.

The proposals were referred to Messrs. HAVEMEYER, EWEN and PHELPS.

BASE-BALL.

Mutual vs. Eckford—Signal Defeat of the Mutuals.

About a thousand people visited the Union Grounds yesterday to witness the third match between the Mutual and Eckford Clubs, and as the Eckfords had played a poor game on Thursday it was generally expected that they would make a fine display in this game. The game was won with ease by the Eckfords by a score of 12 to 3, only seven fielding errors being charged to the victors the entire game. It was not until the eighth inning that the Mutuals could score a single run, so effective was MARTIN's pitching and so finely was it supported in every position, but especially at left field. On the other side the Eckfords scored twelve runs on fourteen base hits in four innings, chiefly by good batting, though only two or three were earned. Except in the second inning not a growl was heard on the Eckford side, and hence their fine play. On their side it was one of the best displays of the season. The Mutuals fielded poorly in nearly every position, even EGGLER dropping a fly ball, HATFIELD bearing off the palm in catching. On Monday and Tuesday the Mutuals play the Eckfords and the Boston nine, and if they do not field better than they did yesterday, they will undoubtedly score two more defeats. They seem to have lost all the spirit of their play, and what is more important to the Club management, apparently they are losing their hold on the public, their contests attracting fewer spectators as the season advances. They have now lost fourteen professional games, and are rapidly getting down to the foot of the professional class. The following is the score of yesterday's game:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	0	0	1	3	Nelson, 3d b.	2	2	3	0
Hatfield, l. f.	1	0	5	0	Chapman, r. f.	2	3	0	0
Higham, 2d b.	1	1	4	2	Hicks, c.	1	1	10	0
Wolters, p.	1	2	1	2	Holdsworth, s. s.	2	2	0	2
Start, 1st b.	0	2	9	1	Shelly, c. f.	1	0	0	0
Fleet, 2d b.	0	0	3	2	Gedney, l. f.	1	1	9	0
Ferguson, c.	0	1	3	1	Swandell, 2d b.	0	2	2	1
Patterson, r. f.	0	0	1	0	Martin, p.	2	3	0	1
Eggler, c. f.	0	0	1	1	Allison, 1st b.	1	1	4	0
Total	3	6	27	12	Total	12	14	27	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3
Eckford	0	0	3	2	2	5	0	0	0—12

Umpire—Mr. SWEESEY, of the Olympic Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Mutual, 2; Eckford, 7.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 0; Eckford, 2.
Total Fielding Errors—Mutual, 19; Eckford, 4.

ATLANTIC vs. NASSAU.—The following is the score of the game on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday between these clubs:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	NASSAU.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Kenney, c. f.	2	4	4	0	Smith, c. f.	1	1	3	0
Remsen, l. f.	2	3	4	1	Connelly, l. f.	1	1	1	0
Clinton, r. f.	0	1	1	1	Traver, r. f.	3	1	4	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	3	2	9	0	Barnie, c.	2	2	5	2
Boyd, 3d b.	0	1	1	2	Palmer, 2d b.	1	1	3	1
Mann, p.	2	3	1	1	Fish, 1st b.	1	0	6	2
Snyder, 2d b.	1	3	5	0	Bennett, p.	1	1	0	0
Noonan, c.	3	3	1	2	West, 3d b.	0	0	3	2
Burdock, s. s.	3	1	1	3	Roberts, s. s.	1	2	2	6
Total	15	21	27	10	Total	11	9	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	0	5	1	2	2	0	1	1	3—15
Nassau	3	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	0—11

Umpire—Mr. MCGINNIS, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Athletic, 7 times; Nassau, 5 times.
Runs Earned—Atlantic, 8; Nassau, 5.

Further Particulars of the Robbery of Senator Cattell's House.

The robbery of the house of Senator A. G. CATTELL, at Mechanicsville, near Camden, was one of the most daring robberies that has ever been perpetrated in New-Jersey by Philadelphia burglars, whose inroads have of late years been frequent. The following additional particulars have been received from Senator CATTELL's family: About 5 A. M., two of the lady members of the family, who occupied the same room, were aroused by some sounds on the first floor below. Presently footsteps were heard on the stairs, and it was not long before the light in the hall, which was burning low, was turned up. Some one was heard to enter an adjoining apartment, occupied by Mrs. CATTELL, and in a moment after a man with a dark lantern in one hand and a revolver in the other, having his face partially concealed by a mask, walked into the room. "Who is that?" asked the ladies. The burglar seemed surprised, he had evidently counted upon the room being unoccupied. He fell back a pace or two, quickly placed the mask entirely over his face, and handling the revolver in such a manner as to indicate to the ladies that if they made any noise they might know what to expect, said, "Now, don't you be alarmed, ladies, keep perfectly quiet and we won't disturb you. Where's your money?" Saying this he went to the bureau, opened the drawers, took away a gold chain and a number of things, and then he and his partner, who entered soon after, left the room. They proceeded to another apartment, stole two silk dresses, and then went down stairs. Hearing them go, one of the ladies jumped up, threw open the window, and running out on the verandah, screamed that the house was being robbed. Assistance arrived from the residence of Mr. STETSON, whose house was near at hand, and also from M. E. G. CATTELL's house. Search was then made for the burglars, but they were not found. It is supposed that they escaped while the party were hunting them. The thieves had probably been in the house a considerable length of time before they were discovered. They had had time to drink a bottle of wine, and had smoked and carried away a lot of cigars. From the sideboard in the dining-room they had obtained several napkin-rings, and these, with the articles mentioned above, comprised their booty.

Hoffman Murder Near Cape May.

Nothing has yet been discovered, in addition to what was published in yesterday's TIMES, concerning the murder of JONATHAN HOFFMAN at Cape May, the whole matter being involved in mystery. There are several who are under suspicion, among whom is CHARLES RYAN, a youth who was latterly in the employ of HOFFMAN, but having been discharged, has been engaged in selling papers. During the same evening an attempt was made to enter HOFFMAN's house, and it is now thought the shot was fired by a confederate of the thieves.

CAUTION.—In the use of disinfectants beware of those which contain poison. BROWN'S CHLORALUM *is free from all poison*, and is entirely harmless and safe. Prepared only by SELDON & CO., No. 178 William-street, New-York. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

BELL SCHNAPPS—Distilled at Schiedam, Holland; warranted perfectly pure. It has no equal in cases of dyspepsia, gravel, gout, rheumatism, general debility, nervous complaints, flatulence and diseases of the urinary organs. For sale by druggists and grocers. HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., No. 18 South William-street, sole importers.—*Advertisement.*

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—On Saturday morning, 19th inst., DAVID ACKERMAN, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends, and the members of [illegible] Lodge No. 684 F. and A. M. and St. Andrew's Division S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 242 8th-av., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

COOPER.—Mr. CHARLES COOPER, at his residence, No. 1,108 Bushwick-av., corner Weirfield-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., aged 64 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from his residence, as above, on Sunday, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family and members of Stanton-street Baptist Church, New-York, are respectfully invited to attend. Friends take the East New-York via Broadway cars to Weirfield-st. at the South-seventh-street Ferry, Williamsburg.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 682 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the East River National Bank, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to take from us our venerated and highly-esteemed associate, Mr. CHARLES COOPER, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Directors of the East River National Bank, tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the family and relations of our late associate in their affliction and bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the family of the deceased.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.

GORING.—On Monday, Aug. 14, JOHN P. GORING, aged 42 years, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend; also, the members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., and the members of the E. R. P. Association; also, the Journeymen Sail-makers. Funeral takes place on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 7 Mangin-street, and from there to the East Baptist Church, corner Gouverneur and Madison sts.

LEHMAN.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 17, after a short illness, in the 29th year of her age, PAULINE, the beloved wife of Emanuel Lehman, of this City, and daughter of Louis and Rosa Sondheim.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. E. Lehman, No. 329 West 31st-st., on Sunday, Aug. 20, at 9 o'clock A. M.

NOBLE.—Saturday, Aug. 19, MIRANDA, wife of John S. Noble, aged 48 years, of heart disease.

Friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 686 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

Albany and Troy papers please copy.

POOR.—In Brookline, Mass., Aug. 17, MARY EVANGELINE, daughter of Henry V. and Mary W. Poor, aged 18.

RUSSELL.—On Sixth day, Eighth month, 18th, ISAAC D. RUSSELL.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 214 East 12th-st., on Third day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

VAN WYCK.—In London, England, Aug. 3, THEODORE P. VAN WYCK, son of Theodorus J. and Hannah E. Van Wyck, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Theodore Polhemus, Jr., No. 60 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEMMEL.—On Friday, Aug. 18, 1871, ANDREW A. WEMMEL, Sr., in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Mutual Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F.; Ark Lodge, No. 4, K. of P.; Hyatt Lodge, No. —, F. and A. M., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,170 Myrtle-av., corner Broadway, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WISE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 18, at Hempstead, Long Island, WILLIE B., only son of Benjamin and Adelia Wise, of this City, aged 9 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 104 East 84th-st., at 1 o'clock Monday, the 21st inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba drawn Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

BUSINESS.—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS man, competent and energetic, and capable of filling a responsible position, is open for an engagement. Has a Western acquaintance. Address W. F. A., Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A STEWART FOOT LATHE, Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORK ON BANKRUPTCY.
GAZZAM'S TREATISE.
Second edition just out.
For sale at all law bookstores.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—THE congregation will worship SUNDAY MORNING in GRACE CHURCH at 11, and in the EVENING in the CHAPEL, in East 14th-st., at 7½. Sermon by the Rev. W. T. EGBERT. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal, Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. U. SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts., Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor.—Rev. F. P. TOWER will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. F. SMITH at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Experience-meeting SATURDAY EVENING. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Mercer-st., between Waverly-place and Clinton-place, (8th-st.)—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. DEEMS, is to preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. All the seats are free. Open all Summer. Gentlemen ushers at the door to receive strangers.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 20th, Rev. FRANCIS ASBURY MASON, of the Tennessee Conference, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Camp-meeting and prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Divine service will be held on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The pulpit will be occupied by Rev. H. W. BALLENTINE.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services, 1871. Holy Communion every SUNDAY at 7 o'clock A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock P. M.

S. S. SNOW, THE MAN OF GOD SO GROSSLY belied by the filthy *Herald* reporters, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*The Three Unclean Spirits, and the Battle of the Great Day of God*.—Rev., xvi., 13, 14.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, corner 55th-st. and 3d-av.—Services SUNDAY, Aug. 20. Preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. B. CLEAVES, of Brooklyn.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the Chapel of the Institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Young men's prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor, No. 5 Willett-st.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, during August and September at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings in this Church are free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Christopher and Bedford sts.—Services as usual during the month of August. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., will preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Ministry of Angels*—Heb. i. 14. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

REV. J. L. M. CURRY, D. D., OF Richmond, Va., will preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—This church will be opened for Divine worship SUNDAY, Aug. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JAMES INGLIS will occupy the pulpit.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY, and at 7½ P. M. EVENING subject—*Judas*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE WILL EXCHANGE with Rev. Mr. FRANCIS, Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., on SUNDAY, 20th August, 1871, at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., OF BUFFALO, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, at 7½ P. M., in the Morning Star Sunday-school Hall, No. 130 West 24th-st. You are cordially invited. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st.—Services all the Summer; Sundays—10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany; 11 A. M., Holy Communion; 5 P. M., Evening Prayer.

ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT, 10th-av. and 42d-st. Service daily all Summer at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. TO-DAY, (Sunday,) 7 and 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SANTIAGO.—Open every SUNDAY. Sermon and services in the Spanish language, commencing at 11½ o'clock. Seats free.

ELDER WILLIAM HIMES, OF THE Advent Christian Times, will preach at No. 48 Grand-st., at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M., and at No. 85 West 24th-st. at 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Aug. 20.

SERVICE OF SONG—ASSOCIATION Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Address by Mr. GEORGE M. VAN DERLIP.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Young people's prayer meeting SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—Divine service and sermon on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

REV. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., OF Buffalo, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., during the month of August. Services at 10½ A. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JOSEPH GAMBLE, of Cincinnati.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M. The EVENING service will be omitted during August.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., corner of 22d-st.—Preaching at 10½ SUNDAY MORNING. No service Sunday evenings during August.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—SUNDAY services during Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach in the morning.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 19.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.w. 113¼	100 Phenix Bank......107½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......113¼	10 Continental Bank. 89¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113½	100 Quicksilver Pf...... 30
20,000 Va. St. 7s, new.. 84½	500 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 49¾
3,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 93¾	10 do. 49½
3,000 do. 93½	1000 do. ......b. c. 50
24,000 Erie 4th M. 90	100 do. 50¼
5,000 do. 90	1500 do. 50½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 88½	600 do. 50
5,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 77½	600 West. U. Tel. 61¾
5,000 B'ville & So. Ill. M. 8s, S. F. Bs. 96¾	300 do. 61½
5,000 Gt. West. 2d. M. 87	300 N. Y. C. & H. R. 97¾
4,000 N. J. Con. new bds. b3.101¾	300 Erie.............. 30¼
20,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.100	200 Reading..........s60.114
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st bds. 91½	5 L. S. & M. S. 110
1,000 M. So. & F. bds.108	100 do. 109¾
10,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv. 85½	400 Cleve. & Pitts. 113
20 Am. Ex. Bank......117½	200 Chi. & N. W. 69¾
25 Hanover Bank......105	10 Chi. & N. W. Pf. .. 92
	300 Tol., W. & W. 63
	100 Chi., B. & Q. 148
	100 Han. & St. Jo....... 71
	45 New-Jersey R. 125
	100 Del. Lack. & W. ..108¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......c.113¼	200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 49¾
20,000 U. S. 6s Cur. 116¼	100 do. 50¼
10,000 do. 116¼	100 do. s4. 49¾
12,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 96	1000 do. 49¾
20,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 93¾	200 Harlem............125¾
	200 Cleve. & Pitts......113

SATURDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

According to dispatches by Atlantic Cable, the Five ₩ cent. Funding Loan was duly announced this morning in the various European markets; subscriptions to be received on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Private advices report applications already made for upward of Eight Millions, which will be entered with such others as come in, on the days specified. It appears also that a premium of about 1¼ ₩ cent. is already made on the Loan in London; in accordance, we presume, with the usual practice in that market of speculating upon the chances of the subscriptions. Details will not fail, we are sure, to confirm the fact that money can be had in plenty for the use of the United States Government at Five ₩ cent.

A reaction of three-eighths ₩ cent. from the highest point reached has occurred in our market, today, upon the Gold Sixes of 1881, the sales this afternoon being at 119⅛. About an eighth ₩ cent. decline can also be reported on the Five-twenties generally, with a very light business, and sales of New 1865s at 113¼, which is bid at the close. A few Ten-forties are offered at 114⅞, with 114⅝ bid; and the Currency Sixes, after standing 116⅜@116⅝ at noon, are a shade easier at 116¼@116⅜. All the sales of 1867s are at the steady price of 113⅜. The New Loan is quoted 112½@112⅝, and sales of $50,000 to $100,000 have been made at 99⅛ in Gold, buyer thirty days, interest to be calculated at five ₩ cent. instead of six, as usual. They are still offered at this, with 99⅛ bid.

The Foreign Exchange market is sadly out of shape, owing to the continued and increased difficulty about cash Gold, which was counted worth a quarter ₩ cent. for the day. Prime Sixty-day Sterling could be bought for 108⅜, payable in Gold today; while for the same bills, deliverable and payable in Gold on Monday, in the regular course of business, we can report the prices as 108⅜@108⅝. Sight bills were not so depressed, as they do not serve the same purpose, that of furnishing the seller with Gold for a convenient length of time. We may quote them as 109⅜@109½, with nothing, or next to nothing doing. The exports of what in the returns is called Specie, amount for the week to $647,000; of which the American Gold Coin was only $31,000 for Maracaibo, and $13,000 for Liverpool. Of the remainder, $445,000 consisted of Silver Bars.

Gold was a shade easier in point of price today, ranging from 112⅜ to 112½ for sales deliverable Monday, that is in the "regular" way. Cash deliveries were made worth 7-32 to *one-quarter of one ₩ cent.*; and in some exceptional cases, where the loan of Gold was accompanied by guarantee of immediate delivery, 9-32 ₩ cent. was charged and paid. The clearings ran up more than twenty millions, under the shifting of loans which such rates necessitated, and amounted to nearly $76,000,000.

A very dull day in stocks closed the week. Pacific Mail led off this morning with a fair show of animation, ranging at 50⅛@49⅞@50; but after the middle of the day it succumbed to the invincible dullness of the street, and closed just under 49. Union Pacific, as if in sympathy, has made a small decline for the day; say from 32⅛ to 31⅞. [illegible] Western Union [illegible] They have [illegible] [illegible] For the rest [illegible] just about the same may be said. Reading was sold down to 114, and offered at 113⅞, seller sixty days. The whole market closes dull and not so steady; the Bank Statement being freely used to depress both prices and expectations.

State Bonds are dull, with the exception of Missouris, which have been in some request up to 96⅛ bid. The railroad bond list is firm, with moderate transactions, and 100 still bid for Central Pacific.

Money closed easy, and offered at three per cent. on call.

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 19.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	114⅞	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold	112½	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97¾	97¾
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs.	93⅞	93⅞
Reading	114¼	114
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108⅜
North-west Common	69⅞	69⅞
North-west Preferred	91½	91½
Pacific Mail	50⅛	48⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80¼	80⅜
St. Paul Common	61	61
Lake Shore	109⅞	109⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	45¼	45⅜
Toledo and Wabash	62⅞	62⅞
Western Telegraph	61¼	61⅜
Erie	30	30
Union Pacific	32⅛	31⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1871.

Gold receipts	$679,378 00
Gold payments	1,491,308 56
Gold balance	83,865,000 70
Currency receipts	181,782 48
Currency payments	501,709 05
Currency balance	9,244,673 30
Customs	496,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates to Washington	1,859,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81......119⅝	5-20 coup., '67......113⅜
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81......119	5-20 coup., '68......114¼
5-20 coup., '62......114⅛	10-40 reg......110⅞
5-20 coup., '64......114⅛	10-40 coup......114⅜
5-20 coup., '65......114⅛	6s Currency......116⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65......113¼	

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old......73¼	Ark. 7s, M., O.&R. R. 47½
Tenn. 6s, new bds......73¼	Ohio 6s, '75......103
Va. 6s, old......68	Ohio 6s, '81......104½
Va. 6s, Con. bds......64	Ohio 6s, '86......106
North Car. 6s, old......45½	Ill. Canal bds., '70......110½
N. C. Fund. Act, '66..24	Ill. cou. 6s, '77......100
N. C. Spec. Tax......19½	Ill. cou. 6s, '79......100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July..87½	Ill. War Loan......100
S. C. 6s, April & Oct..86½	Ind. 6s, War L......100
Mo. 6s, H.&St.Jo.Iss. 94½	Indiana 5s......[illegible]
La. 6s, Levee Bds......69½	Mich. 6s, '73......101
La. 8s, Lev. Bds., '75..83	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan.108⅜
La. 7s, Peniten'y......73½	N. Y. cou. B'ty Loan.108⅜
Cal. 7s......113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107⅜
Conn. 6s......103	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107⅜
Rhode Island 6s......100½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107⅜
Alabama 8s......98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107⅜
Alabama 5s......[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107⅜
Ala. 8s, Ala.&Chat.R. 87	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 65	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
Ark. 7s, Memp.&L.R. 64½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O 46	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '87......91	Gt. W. 1st, '88......92
N. Y. C. 6s, real est......90	Gt. W. 2d, '93......86½
N. Y. C. 6s, subs'n......89	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90......87
N. Y. C. 7s, '76......101	Ill. & So. I. 1st......85
Erie 1st extended......101½	Gal. & Chic. ext......100
Erie 1st indorsed......95	Gal. & Chic. 2d......97

Erie 3d 7s, '83......98	C., R. I. & Pacific......108⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80......89¾	Morris & Essex 1st......104
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77. 89	Morris & Essex 2d......99
Long Dock Bonds......90½	C. & Tol. Sinking Fd. 101¼
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85..104	N. J. C. new bonds......101¼
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75......102	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d......100
Harlem 1st 7s......103	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d, 7s. b. 104
M. C. 1st, 8s, '82......120¾	C. & P. Cons. S. Fd......92½
C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st......111	C. & P. 2d......100
M. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d......96	C. & P. 3d......97
M.S. & N.I. S.F.7 ₩ c.102½	C. & P. 4th......83
Pac. R. 7s, guar'd......102	Chic. & A. S. Fund......101
Cent. Pac. Bonds......100	Chic. & A. 1st......103
Union Pac. 1st Bds......88⅛	Chic. & A. Inc......94
Union Pac. L'd G's 7s. 88	O. & M. 1st......101¼
Union Pac. Inc. 10s......86¼	O. & M. Consol'd......92½
Ill. C. 7 ₩ c. '75......98	D. & Sioux City 1st......93¾
B. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s. 96	Peninsula S. R. Bds......90
A. & T. H. 1st......96¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st......91½
A. & T. H. 2d pfd......86	M. & St. P. 1st, 8s......107½
A. & T. H. 2d inc......77	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 85
C. & N. W. S. F......100	M. & St. P. 1st......93½
C. & N. W. Int. Bds. 93½	M. & St. P. 2d......89½
C. & N. W. Con. Bds. 91½	Mar. & Cin. 1st......98
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds......93	Chic. & Mil. 1st......98
C. & N. W. 1st......97½	Joliet & Chic. 1st......106
M. & St. Jo. Conv......103½	Col., Chic. & I. 1st......88½
D., L. & W. 1st......98	Tol., P. & War., E.D. 88½
D., L. & W. 2d......96	Tol., P. & War., W.D. 86
T. & W. 1st ext......96	Tol., P. & War. 2d......78½
T. W. 1st, St. L. Div......88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
T. & W. 2d......91	R., H. & Erie guar......12½
T. & W. Eq. Bds......84	C. Falls & Minn. 1st......84
T. & W. Cons. Conv......86	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York......136	Manufac. & Merch'ts.101
Manhattan......156	N. Y. Nat. Exchange.100
Merchants'......119	Central National......106
Mechanics'......130	Second National......180
Union......130	Fourth National......113
America......146	Ninth National......112
City......235	Tenth National......115
Tradesmen's......151	Gold Exchange......79
Mechanics' & Traders'130	Bank. & Brok. Asso......90
Gallatin National......125	Del. & Hud. Canal......118½
Merchants' Exchange.109	Pennsylvania Coal......300
Seventh Ward......108	Maryland Coal Co......30¾
State of New-York......111	American Coal......53
Commerce......118	Spring Mountain C......71
Mech. Bank'g Asso......116	Canton Co., Baltimore 78½
Ocean......98	Consol. Coal of Md......39½
American Exchange.117½	Cumberland C. & I......40
Bank of the Republic.114	Western Union Tel......61⅛
Bank of N. America......103½	Quicksilver M. Co......13
Hanover......105½	Quicksilver M. Co. Pf 12¼
Metropolitan......140	Mariposa L. Co......3½
East River......112	Mariposa M. Co. Pf......8
Market......128	Mar. M. Trust. Ctfs......29
Nassau......108½	Adams Express......x 82
Corn Exchange......124	Wells-Fargo Ex......47
Continental......89¾	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2½
Marine......165	American M. U. Ex......57
Commonwealth......99	United States Ex......55½
Importers' & Traders'183	Pacific M. S. S. Co......49¾
Park......155½	

The exports of Specie from this port during the week were as follows:

Aug. 15—Steamer Thuringia, London—	
Gold bars	$42,500 00
Silver bars	24,830 00
Foreign silver	28,070 00
Aug. 15—Steamer Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—	
American silver	3,300 00
Aug. 16—Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—	
Foreign silver	15,000 00
Silver bars	253,611 16
Aug. 16—Schooner Dutch Princess, Maracaibo—	
American gold	16,000 00
Aug. 17—Steamer Hanover, Southampton—	
Foreign silver	22,559 72
Gold bars	2,176 00
Aug. 17—Schooner Recruit, Maracaibo—	
American gold	15,005 13
Aug. 19—Steamer Algeria, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	141,518 18
Aug. 19—Steamer Main, Southampton—	
Silver bars	13,100 00
Gold bars	16,000 00
Aug. 19—Steamer Main, Bremen—	
Foreign silver	1,400 00
Aug. 19—Steamer City of London, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	27,000 00
American gold	13,000 00
Foreign gold	9,770 00
Total for the week	$647,310 19
Same time 1870	$42,001,355 07
Same time 1869	24,686,519 00
Same time 1868	63,767,063 00
Same time 1867	39,351,001 00
Same time 1866	53,062,009 00
Same time 1865	19,997,723 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 19.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	
City 6s, new	101¾	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	128	
Pennsylvania Central	61⅞	62
Reading	114⅛	114¼
Lehigh Valley	61⅜	61½
Catawissa Prefered	47¾	
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28¼
Northern Central	41	42
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	38⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91½

The *Financial Chronicle* gives the following tabular exhibit of the earnings of the leading railroads named during the month of July as follows:

	1871.	1870.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific	$819,100	$752,099	$66,001	....
Chicago & Alton	535,842	418,708	117,134	....
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indianapolis	314,850	249,365	65,486	....
Illinois Central	714,853	627,215	87,638	....
Marietta & Cincinnati	118,572	111,127	7,445	....
Michigan Central	422,015	326,391	95,124	....
Mil. & St. Paul	481,113	636,434	....	155,321
Ohio & Miss.	211,352	211,219	133	....
Pacific of Missouri	287,540	279,462	8,078	....
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	118,016	107,524	10,492	....
Toledo, Wabash & Western	553,994	322,758	231,236	....
Union Pacific	*694,670	643,458	51,212	....
Total	$5,271,917	$4,717,249	$709,989	$155,321

*Approximate.

And the same from the 1st of January to the 1st of August were:

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 1.

	1871.	1870.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific	$4,924,920	$4,210,463	$714,457	....
Chicago & Alton	2,918,332	2,524,131	394,201	....
C., C., C. & Ind.	2,032,792	1,701,580	331,212	....
Illinois Central	4,549,748	4,470,983	78,765	....
Marietta & Cin.	869,357	728,534	140,823	....
Mich. Central	3,103,769	2,555,940	547,826	....
Mil. & St. Paul	3,409,722	3,722,635	....	312,913
Ohio & Miss.	1,655,643	1,646,494	9,149	....
Pacific of Mo.	1,908,079	1,897,364	10,715	....
St. L. & Iron Mt.	873,228	730,580	142,648	....
Tol., Wab. & W.	2,978,148	2,177,585	800,563	....
Union Pacific	4,104,954	4,441,374	....	336,420
Total	$33,329,744	$30,007,718	$3,170,359	$649,333

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,331,911.

The movements in Cotton thus far in the season, Messrs. Easton & Co. sum up thus:

RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH FRIDAY EVENING.

	Receipts. Bales.	Stock. Bales.	Exports to Great Britain. Bales.	Exports to Continent. Bales.
New-Orleans	3,249	31,314	5,730	2,425
Mobile	434	4,777	423	....
Galveston	1,014	9,652	2,551	....
Florida	18	....	....	....
Savannah	748	4,070	....	....
Charleston	387	2,743	....	....
New-York	627	50,066	4,324	200
Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore	1,096	33,000	....	....
Total this week	7,575	135,822	13,045	2,625
Previously reported	2,964,550	....	2,346,848	760,844
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	2,972,125	135,822	2,359,894	763,469
Same time last year	2,842,360	85,714	1,505,178	639,189

STOCKS IN THE INTERIOR TOWNS, AUG. 18.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	4,190	2,478
Columbus, Ga.	1,670	1,990
Macon, Ga.	1,365	3,203
Selma, Ala.	763	1,486
Montgomery, Ala.	1,808	2,380
Memphis, Tenn.	2,330	4,207
Nashville, Tenn.	390	2,150
Total	13,446	18,890

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	806,000	522,000	236,000
Afloat from India	301,000	395,000	490,000
Afloat from America	27,000	34,000	20,000
Stock in London	83,910	24,630	82,329
Afloat for London	60,000	44,000	70,000
Stock in Havre	[illegible]	103,750	32,490
Afloat for Havre	[illegible]	59,136	116,373
Stock in Bremen	[illegible]	20,550	6,188
Afloat for Bremen	[illegible]	.....	4,701
Stock in United States ports	135,822	85,714	16,484
Stock in the interior towns	13,446	18,890	1,218
Total	1,616,373	1,346,620	1,143,271
Excess in visible supply compared with 1870	.....	272,748	.....
Excess compared with 1869	.....	.....	470,202
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	145,000	55,000	140,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9 3-16d.	9 1-16d.	14d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	19c.	20c.	35½c.
Price of Gold	112	116⅛	132⅝

DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS.

	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Stock 1st August	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,842,360	2,972,125
Total	2,853,271	4,048,074
Exported	2,194,248	3,142,363
Present stock	85,714	135,823
Balance to spinners	573,309	769,883

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS—BY SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FROM FINLAY, MUIR & CO.

	1871. Great Britain. Bales.	1871. Continent. Bales.	1870. Great Britain. Bales.	1870. Continent. Bales.
Exports from Aug. 12 to Aug. 18, inclusive	13,000	1,000	16,482	460
Previously reported	858,000	306,000	734,906	144,996
Total	871,000	307,000	751,388	145,396
Receipts at Bombay for same week				2,000
Same time 1870				
Decrease to Great Britain				79,388
Excess to Continent				161,603

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in August in the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1870	22,800	372,200	241,600	2,400
1871	5,100	214,300	563,900	....
	Dec. 17,700	Dec. 158,100	Inc. 322,300	Dec. 2,400

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst., inclusive, during the years of 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1870	192,900	7,470,900	1,796,000	94,300
1871	128,600	6,623,200	10,759,000	40,400
	Dec. 64,300	Dec. 847,700	Inc. 8,963,000	Dec. 53,900

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 249,840 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of August in the years indicated:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Canal opened	May 3.	May 10.	April 24.
Flour, bbls.	212,100	192,900	128,600
Wheat, bushels	7,126,900	7,470,900	6,623,200
Corn, bushels	2,667,900	1,796,000	10,759,000
Barley, bushels	11,800	94,300	40,400
Oats, bushels	1,898,700	1,700,200	1,466,000
Rye, bushels	223,500	295,100	64,400
Malt, bushels	174,100	242,400	642,900
Feed, lbs.	5,003,400	6,118,100	3,669,700

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Aug. 7, says:

"The past week brought with it four days of very fine weather, without an intervening shower. Nothing could have been more suitable for the backward meadows where the grass was still standing, and many have diligently seized the opportunity to cut and carry their crops in the finest order; so that, as regards quantity and quality, the last will turn out the first, though some lands are even yet untouched in this very late season. The sunny time has also greatly forwarded the maturing of the Corn crops. Some Talavera Wheat as well as Oats and Peas have been cut, and, with dry weather, samples may soon be expected at market, with reports of the yield. Such heavy rains, however, had previously fallen that all Corn was looking up, and Wheat in several places had risen 1s. ₩ quarter, though, as fine weather followed, a calm seemed setting in. But in France there is so strong an impression of a very deficient crop that prices have further advanced in Wheat, say from 2s. to 4s. ₩ quarter, and the decline in Belgium seems to have reached its term. Even in Germany the weather has been very threatening, and much Corn laid; while in Hungary, where they are completing their gatherings, so much smut appears that good old qualities have risen fully 1s. ₩ quarter. In parts of Russia, too, the turn-out is less promising; and matters are evidently reaching a crisis, to be shortly determined. Our own weekly deliveries again prove very short of last season—say 19,000 quarters. In the event of any domestic disaster, therefore, our present granary stocks would soon disappear, and, if we get on ever so well, our neighbors the French will, no doubt, be very glad of any surplus to fill up their probable void as the season wears on. The present calmness of the American markets indicates that harvest matters there are going on well in the main, and, though they have much disease in the potato crop, as the yield is considered good it may only clear off a superabundance. Under present circumstances there is consequently little apprehension of any material or permanent decline, while continuous heavy rains would very soon send up values 10s. ₩ quarter. We are happy to note that Spring Corn in France, as well as in England, is well reported.

The arrivals off the coast since the 28th of July were 96 cargoes, of which 63 cargoes were Wheat, 7 Maize, 15 Barley, 6 Rye, and 5 Beans.

Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 35 cargoes in all, viz.: California, 57s.@58s.; Chilian, 56s. 6d.; Marianopoli, 46s.@49s. 3d.; Ghirka, 44s.@49s.; hard, 44s.; Wallachian, 41s.; Danubian, 39s.; No. 1 Spring, 49s.@49s. 6d.; Amber, 52s. 6d.; No. 2 Montreal, 52s. Maize, 8 cargoes at 27s.@34s. Rye, 2 do., 32s. 3d. Barley, 6 do., 22s.@27s. 10½d. Beans, 1 do., 32s. 3d.

The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 29,214 quarters at 58s., against 46,518 quarters at 52s. 10d. in 1870.

The London averages were 60s. 9d. on 582 quarters.

The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 29th July were 1,372,069 cwts. Wheat and 54,104 cwts. Flour.

The traffic receipts of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for the years ending Aug. 31, 1869 and 1870, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Passenger traffic	$1,153,632 27	$1,258,226 25
Freight traffic	1,565,128 56	1,882,070 86
Mails and miscellaneous	122,916 26	128,194 28
Kansas City Bridge—Tolls and rent	390 15	71,734 49
Total	$2,841,967 47	$3,340,224 83

The expenditures on account of operating and repairs were:

Train service	$109,528 96	$147,124 29
Station service	174,460 85	160,885 24
Water service	18,002 67	21,814 02
Engine service	112,461 78	148,352 97
Car service	24,127 38	42,960 05
Mail	2,670 00	2,532 27
Loss and damage (freight)	20,803 91	11,405 03
Loss and damage (stock)	55,727 05	57,610 61
Stationery and printing	27,017 12	25,481 21
General expenses	99,971 76	90,411 44
Taxes	46,742 16	61,567 44
Foreign agencies	56,104 73	78,289 17
Roads, bridges and fences (repairs)	347,472 22	609,871 52
Building (repairs)	23,322 71	36,180 03
Locomotives (repairs)	163,312 80	208,784 72
Cars, passengers and baggage (repairs)	64,768 26	62,929 66
Cars, freight (repairs)	148,046 35	128,752 93
Cars, road (repairs)	5,366 97	5,741 76
Oil and waste	21,626 33	24,356 15
Fuel	119,083 32	152,036 67
Telegraph	28,031 04	31,036 10
Kansas City Bridge	1,697 95	11,484 06
Miscellaneous	47,069 47	109,101 16
Transfer	63,364 21	.....
Total	$2,078,155 55	$2,240,558 01
Net earnings	$763,813 92	$1,099,666 57

The following directors were elected last November:

James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; Nathaniel Thayer, Sidney Bartlett, John A. Burnham, H. H. Hunnewell, and James H. Blake, Boston, Mass.; James Craig, St. Joseph, Mo.; John V. L. Pruyn, Albany, N. Y.; and William H. Neilson, New-York City.

President, James Craig, St. Joseph, Mo.; Chairman of Board, James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; Treasurer of Fiscal Agency, R. S. Watson, Boston, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, John L. Lathrop, Hannibal, Mo.; Superintendent and Chief Engineer, George H. Nettleton, Hannibal, Mo.; Land Commissioner, Edward Wilder, Hannibal, Mo.; Fiscal Agency, Boston, Mass.; General Office, Hannibal, Mo.

The Hop Trade and Crop Prospects.

In the Hop circular of Friday last, Mr. Emmet Wells says:

There is no important change to report. Last week's advance in prices has been fully sustained, though the advance continues to act as a check upon business, and there is not likely to be any improvement in the demand unless crop prospects grow worse, and this point will be fully settled within the next week or ten days. Picking will be quite general the first week in September, later, by a week or ten days, than last season.

The reports of short crops in this country seem to have produced no effect whatever upon values in the London market, which may lead many of our friends to the belief that England, with the aid of Germany, will be able to get along without American Hops. Be that as it may, we know of orders from London already on file here for choice new Americans, without limit as to price. The fact is, our English cousins do not believe all they hear from this side concerning crop failures. They have been too much deceived and misled by such reports in former seasons; and nothing will now be likely to convince them of the true condition of our crop until after it is harvested, when they will not be long in finding out the fact that their orders for the Hops cannot be filled. That we shall have Hops to spare for export is undoubtedly true, but the quality must be poor and the quantity small.

	Bales.
Receipts of the week	1,581
Receipts corresponding week last season	222
Total receipts of the season	65,186
Total receipts corresponding season last year	101,679
Export clearances week ending Aug. 12	671
Total exports of the season	24,323
Total exports same time last year	54,463

Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of Aug. 5:

"Our market has been fully sustained during the past week by a steady demand for every class of Hops, and our currency has been well maintained for medium, while finer qualities have slightly improved in value. Improvement in the plantations is reported in parts of the Weald of Kent and Sussex, but many of the Middle and East Kent are, on the other hand, said to be worse. Whether this improvement will make any material difference in the yield, depends entirely upon the weather of the next three or four weeks. At present the improvement is not sufficient to increase the present estimate of one-quarter of last year's growth. Continental advices state the crop prospects, with the exception of Bavaria, to be worse. A good demand prevails for all descriptions of American Hops, fine samples of 1870 growth being in particular request, and realizing high value."

PRICES CURRENT FOR HOPS IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET.

	Cents ₩ lb.
New-Yorks	18@21@24
Eastern	16@19@22
Westerns	15@18@21
Yearlings	6@8@10
Olds	5@6@8
Californians	12@18@20
Californians, (yearlings)	5@7@8

The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Freeman's Journal* of Aug. 17 says:

"The reports from some of the counties comprising the great hop district of this State, on which we place reliance, are very discouraging; the crop in Oneida and Madison especially will be light. There will be a large amount of very poor hops, so a wide range of prices may be expected. In this county there are a great many yards which promise a fair yield of good hops; many yards will not pay the trouble and expense of picking.

We estimate the yield this year as follows:

	Lbs.
New-York	6,500,000
Iowa and Wisconsin	2,200,000
Other Western States	1,000,000
Eastern and remaining States	2,300,000
Total	12,000,000

About 60,000 bales, which, with the old hops on hand, will about suffice to meet the demands of American brewers. As prices for good hops are likely to rule high—say from 40c. @50c.—brewers will be likely to use them a little sparingly; and hops of a quality usually rejected in years of plenty will this season find a market.

"At a meeting of the hop-growers of Franklin (Oneida Co.) and vicinity, held Aug. 9, it was resolved that prices for picking hops be paid as follows: Thirty-five cents per box and the pickers to board themselves, or thirty cents per box and furnish pickers with dinner, or twenty-five cents per box and board them. It was also resolved that no doubling of boxes be allowed."

The Boston Boot and Shoe Trade.

The boot and shoe market continues very active, and judging from present appearances, the volume of Fall trade is likely to be much larger than for any year since the war. With unusually good crop prospects, orders continue to come in freely from all points of the West, and the demand from the principal cities of the South and Southwest is also large and steadily increasing.

There are quite a number of small interior buyers in this market for the first time, who have hitherto obtained their supplies from sources nearer home. They have apparently come here to get posted in regard to the cost of manufacture and other matters of interest.

The jobbing trade is now very active, and stocks in the hands of local dealers are already much broken and reduced. Manufacturers are generally very busy, and those who turn out styles of goods adapted to the remote Southern and Western trade have orders enough to keep them working to their full capacity for sixty to ninety days. Railroad freights are down to an unusually low figure, which tends to stimulate outward shipments and create a pressure for early deliveries.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

The Cotton Movement.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us tonight from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Aug. 18. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 7,680 bales against 9,454 bales last week, 10,472 bales the previous week, and 10,000 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 3,995,054 bales against 2,884,223 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1, this year, of 1,110,831 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at—	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	3,249	904
Mobile	434	253
Charleston	360	1,186
Savannah	748	435
Texas	972	60
Tennessee, &c.	909	1,911
Florida	17	6
North Carolina	138	136
Virginia	602	301
Total	7,680	5,287
Increase this year	2,343	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 17,647 bales, of which 15,022 bales to Great Britain, 2,625 bales to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 114,421 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Aug. 18.	Exported to Great Britain.	Total this week.	Same week 1870.	Stock 1871.
New-Orleans	5,730	8,153	4,830	31,314
Mobile	423	423	....	4,777
Charleston	....	....	....	2,722
Savannah	....	....	231	3,615
Texas	2,551	2,551	....	8,652
New-York	6,408	6,308	908	51,341
Other ports	....	....	33	12,000
Total	15,022	17,647	5,762	114,421
Total since Sept. 1	2,352,037	3,126,607	2,164,330	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 11,885 bales, while the stocks tonight are 27,683 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Aug. 11, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	Exported since Sept. 1 To Great Britain.	Total. Bales.	Stock. Bales.
N. Orleans	1,437,984	1,130,432	810,780	1,294,242	27,249
Mobile	389,396	302,973	244,225	286,479	4,949
Charleston	347,424	242,248	138,744	175,656	2,124
Savannah	725,862	479,833	357,546	462,491	3,559
Texas	308,820	244,312	177,305	211,371	17,045
New-York	249,365	133,864	549,218	650,012	50,331
Florida	12,639	22,659	....	....	....
N. Carolina	91,793	87,575	70	70	309
Virginia	389,852	200,767	5,810	5,810	702
Other ports	74,279	65,404	35,149	42,339	10,000
Total this year	3,987,424	....	2,327,015	3,118,960	120,308
Total last year	....	2,888,985	1,461,515	2,156,576	95,804

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 18 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

Thefts, Assaults and Other Offenses.

James Butten, of No. 22 West-street, was committed, yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, for examination, in default of $2,000 bail, on a charge of smuggling cigars.

H. C. Justice, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of smuggling diamonds to this port from London, was rearrested yesterday, his bondsman having surrendered him. He was recommitted for trial.

Yesterday morning Owen Duffey was assaulted by Patrick Daley, who struck him on the left cheek with a shovel, causing a severe wound. The injured man was taken to his residence at No. 695 East Sixteenth-street. The assailant was not arrested.

Robert M. Clark, of No. 268 Second-avenue, yesterday quarreled with the conductor of car No. 74, Second-avenue line, who threw him off the car at the corner of Rivington and Chrystie streets, injuring him severely. He was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was taken home. He refused to make a complaint against the conductor.

Patrolman Hughes, of the Twenty-third Precinct, early yesterday morning noticed a man in Eightieth-street carrying a trunk, and as he acted in a suspicious manner, he gave chase, when the man dropped the trunk and escaped. The trunk was taken to the Station-house, where it was found to contain property worth $600, which is supposed to have been stolen from the residence of J. W. Malcolm, No. 15 East Eightieth-street, which had been entered by burglars.

A large number of wheat bags, valued at $550, were found yesterday morning by the Harbor Police under Pier No. 8 East River, and proved to have been stolen from the ship *Princeton*, lying at Pier No. 44 East River, on the 17th inst.

Statistics of the Week.

Two thousand and twenty-seven persons were arrested by the Police last week.

The vital statistics for the week ending at noon yesterday show 48 still births, 141 marriages, 481 births, and 570 deaths, the latter being 60 less than the mortality of the previous week.

There were fifteen fires during the week, with an estimated loss of $3,590 and an insurance of $46,000. Five of these disasters were caused by carelessness, two by kerosene, and the others were accidents.

A Batch of Casualties.

Daniel Ackerman, twenty years of age, of No. 242 Eighth-avenue, died yesterday, in the Park Hospital, from the effect of a stab wound accidentally inflicted by Frank La Roza, of No. 210 Hudson-street. Coroner Young held an inquest in the case.

Ernest Fischer, a German, died, yesterday, at No. 176 Chrystie-street, from injuries received some days ago, by a fall at Lafayette, N. J. Coroner Keenan held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

John Leary, aged twenty-one years, died yesterday at Park Hospital from injuries received on the 14th inst., by falling into the hold of the ship *Assyria*, then at Pier No. 20 North River.

Louis Latki, three years of age, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. 30 Essex-street, from injuries received by being run over by a horse driven by Matthew Cady, who has been arrested, and is held to await the result of an inquest by Coroner Keenan.

George J. Meyers, a truck driver, of No. 150 Sixth-street, yesterday being jammed between his truck and an ice-cart at the corner of Reade-street and West Broadway, was severely injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Patrick McCarty, a laborer, fell from a ladder at a new building in Hudson-street, near West Eleventh-street, yesterday, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home, at No. 205 West Houston-street.

MODERN MISSIONS.

Their Necessity and Success.

The history of the Missionary enterprise, although replete with interest, would be somewhat out of place in newspaper columns. But the world is so full of reasons why missions should exist and be sustained, and so many are the proofs of heaven's blessing having rested upon earnest effort in this direction during the past half century, that even as matter of news our readers will discover something worth their reading in the sketch we give below. It is proposed to take a rapid survey of the field in which Protestant missionaries are called to labor, and, having shown how vast and necessary is the work they have undertaken, we may the better appreciate a statement, from authentic sources, of what has been accomplished already by their self-denying efforts.

CHINA.

In China every house, belonging either to rich or poor, has its household gods, to which offerings are frequently made, according to the mode of Chinese worship—consisting of cakes, rice, plates of meats, and cups of tea, which are placed before the images for a certain space of time, and then taken away to be consumed by the family. At the great public festivals, tables covered, with offerings brought by the people, are set in the streets, or in the temples, and are arranged with the nicest care. Each table displays a variety of choice eatable, such as ducks, fowls, pigs heads, large cakes, fruits, and confectionery of all kinds, with wine, and rows of very small cups filled with tea. The tables are lighted with large wax tapers, and in every offering is fixed a lighted joss-stick, which burns very slowly, and when burned out, is replaced by another. As long as the festival lasts the tables remain untouched, but as soon as it is ended the offerings are distributed among the crowd. The principal festival of the Chinese is that which is celebrated at the commencement of the new year. By law a holiday is allowed to Government officers for thirty days, and no Government business is done during that time. The people give as much of the time as they can spare to amusement during the festival. At midnight of the last day of the year the festival begins with ceremonies of offerings, incense-burning, and other such mummeries, which last until daylight; meanwhile the temples are lighted, the pagodas illuminated, and candles set up before the domestic idols in every house. Then come visits, gifts to each other, public entertainments, juggling, gambling, drinking and smoking. The worship of the common people in China consists of burning gilt paper, offering sacrifices to wooden idols and praying to the invisible Mother of Heaven. The more enlightened classes profess to follow the teachings of Confucius, and revere his name and memory as though he were a god.

The Emperor, as the great high Priest of the nation, worships a mysterious Ruler on high as the governor of the world, also heaven and earth; and offers sacrifices and prayers to the sun, moon and stars, to the gods of the hills and valleys, of the wind, of thunder, of rivers, and of seas; to ancient Kings and heroes and sages, and to his own ancestors. He uses no idols, but the masses of Chinese worship innumerable idols, representing almost everything known among men. They have no idea of a holy God, and pirates and robbers ask help from their idols just as confidently as the farmer prays for rain or fruitful seasons. They have so slight a notion of sin that the Chinese word for sin is the same they use to denote bad manners or impoliteness.

In this low condition 350,000,000 people (or one-third of all the world) are living at this day in the Chinese Empire. And cities, from two to eight times as large as the City of New-York, are here found swarming with all the debasements and immoralities of the grossest idolatry. The women in China have a very hard time of it. They have the largest share of the heaviest work; working in the fields, harrowing, hoeing, and even plowing. In the shops of the carpenters and blacksmiths, on board the river junks and boats, they work like men, and on the roads and through the streets they are seen carrying heavy burdens like porters. They are bought and sold like cattle, and a man has as many wives as he can afford to buy and support. In one respect alone they enjoy a blessed advantage over the ladies of our western countries; they pay no toll to fashion, and wear the same style of dresses they wore a thousand years ago. We all know that the upper class Chinese women squeeze their feet out of a natural shape, and into little shoes which the smallest child among us could scarcely wear. This, of itself, is a source of pain and discomfort through all their lives; and, added to the bad treatment they receive from the men, secures them from being any too happy even in the so-called Celestial Empire.

COCHIN CHINA.

In Anam, or Cochin China, 10,000,000 people either have no religion at all, or else such as is worse than none. They worship—some of them—their ancestors; some, the elephant, the tiger, the dog. But, for all that, they kill and eat the dogs without the least scruple. In some districts the religion consists in placing on a rude altar some bits of meat and a few straws covered with the dust of some scented wood; or in scattering to the winds a few scraps of paper covered with tinsel; or in sticking a piece of writing on a post, door, or tree. Now and then a grand temple is met with, which is peopled with idols of all forms and sizes—huge, hideous and unearthly. The priests themselves pay little respect to these divinities. In showing them to strangers they pull their noses, twirl them around, and make all sorts of fun of them. One of these priests, near the sea-coast, offered to let an American Captain smuggle on board his ship (for ballast) as many of the idols as he wished, saying that they were heavy enough for the purpose and of no use where they were kept. A native fisherman was seen to beat one of his gods with a bamboo, and then to throw it into the sea, because the wind had turned unfavorably. And they all seem to have so little regard for their religion that they are ready to laugh whenever any question is put to them concerning their idols, priests or ceremonies. The only part of their religion which has the least hold upon the heart is the worship of the spirits of their ancestors. This is forced upon them by law, and they all think this kind of worship necessary both for the peace of the dead and the prosperity of the living. The prettiest, the holiest—the only holy-looking things in the Kingdom, are the groves which surround the resting-places of their dead. As in China, the women are degraded almost to the level of the beasts—they are sold for the price of a pony, are subject to corporal punishment, and husbands may do what they please with their wives so long as they do not murder them outright. An Anamese boatman once told an American trader that wives require a great deal of caning—that nothing but the bamboo could keep them in order.

SIAM.

In Siam, where 3,000,000 souls are "bound in error's chains," the priests tell the people that there are twenty-two heavens and eight hells, and that the soul, after many transmigrations, must finally find its place either in one of these paradises or one of these places of torment. Their highest notion of heaven is nothing more than a condition of perfect apathy or insensibility. Their hells are filled with material horrors, tortures, and all imaginable punishments. The people are, both in theory and practice, a godless set. They say that the world was created by chance, and that it will be destroyed, created again, and again destroyed, without end. Guatama is their greatest divinity, and they say that even his power will come to an end in about 5,000 years. They have innumerable smaller gods, and every spot has its guardian idol. Though the land swarms with priests, temples, and idols, there is no more show of earnest devotion in Siam than in Anam. Heaven they divide into twelve stories of a concave form. These twelve heavens are sustained by a very high mountain. The angels are distributed through these twelve heavens, some of them being white, some red, some green, and some of other colors, but all as big as giants. In the midst of the heavens there is a great basin, in which the angels bathe. When too many angels go to bathe at the same time the celestial basin overflows, and this causes rain on the earth. Lightning, they say, is caused in two ways. First, a woman shakes a mirror in the air to mock us; second, the angels strike fire with very large flints. Thunder is caused by a horrible giant, who lives in the air. When he growls at his wife he causes the earth to tremble; but, not always contented with grumbling, he sometimes follows her, hatchet in hand, and if in his fury he lets the hatchet fall, it produces a thunderbolt.

These poor creatures believe that the earth, the air, the sea, and the rivers are all of them gods. The earth is a flat surface, (not a globe) dotted over with hills and mountains; a large buffalo stands underneath the earth and supports it with his horns; but they do not tell us what supports the buffalo. The tides, they say, are occasioned by an enormous crab. When the crab goes out of its cavern the waters rise; when it returns the tide falls. Upon such senseless fables not only the common people of Siam are fed, but their best instructed men believe in them and get very angry if you attempt to deny or disprove them.

BURMAH.

In Ava, (better known as the Burman Empire,) 3,000,000 heathens are scattered over an immense extent of territory. Notwithstanding the temples and pagodas are large and numerous, and plenty of priests are at hand to deceive the people, these Burmans are as indifferent to their religion as though they had none. They are superstitious enough, but never devout. They are professedly Buddhists, and worship Guatama. If we except the success which has attended the missionary work among the Karens, Burmah has certainly proved a very discouraging mission-field. The minds and hearts of the people seem so enwrapped in a shell of indifference that the truth can find no entrance. Their religious habits and customs are so nearly like those of the Siamese as to make it unnecessary to describe them. In one respect they differ. In Siam it is the custom to burn the dead bodies of all classes, but the Burmans burn only the bodies of their priests. Another of their peculiarities is their worship of white elephants, which animal they think entitled to the honors of divinity.

INDIA.

India, which is made up of Hindostan and the adjoining countries, has a population of 180,000,000, all of whom are idolaters, of the most depraved sort. Their chief god is Brahme; and, under the priestcraft of the Brahmins, they are led into the worst excesses of superstition, cruelty and suffering. The character of their religious belief is not easily explained, nor is it worth while, in this connection; but the results to which it has led, and still leads these millions of poor heathen are pitiable in the extreme. Their supreme god, Brahme, is not worshipped, because he is supposed to be fast asleep. But in his place, they have three hundred and thirty millions of gods, of all sorts, all shapes, all sizes, all colors; some in the shape of men, and some in the shape of beasts, and some half men and half beasts, having four or ten or a hundred or a thousand eyes, heads and hands. These ride through the air on various kinds of animals and birds, such as elephants, buffaloes, lions, sheep, deer, goats, peacocks, vultures, geese, serpents and rats. In their hands they hold all sorts of weapons, from arrows up to thunderbolts, and they represent everything in heaven, earth and sea. Over all these millions of gods there are three principal ones, whose names are Brumha, Vrishnoo and Siva. They believe in the existence of a hundred thousand hells; in the transmigration of men's souls into the bodies of other men, or into beasts, birds, reptiles and fishes. The king of their hells is a terrible creature, 240 miles high, and horrid in proportion. The torments of these hells are as various as they are agonizing; and after being punished here, the souls of men are sent back to earth to live again in human form, or else as animals.

The entire society of India is under the curse of Caste; by which the people are divided up into separate classes, who must have nothing to do with each other, every caste being as distinct as though they were natives of different countries. These castes all have strict laws, which it is a great disgrace and degradation to break. There can be no such thing as the member of one class eating, drinking, sleeping, living or intermarrying with members of another. The Brahmins, who belong to the highest caste, are very proud, and would consider themselves polluted if they happened to touch a pariah, one of the lowest class, with a stick even.

Naturally, the effect of this system of caste is to nourish and perpetuate all such bad feelings as pride, envy, anger, hatred, contempt and jealousy. In only one respect is there a redeeming feature, and this is that in the upper castes drunkenness is forbidden, as defiling.

Almost every village has its temple, and they are also to be met with throughout the country, in all sorts of out-of-the-way places. Here are the idols of wood and stone, to which sacrifices are offered, prayers put up, and before whom vile girls and dance sing in the most vulgar manner. An unearthly noise, called music, forms a part, also, in this heathen worship. The Brahmins lead the people in all this mummery, and, after inducing them to make numerous and costly offerings to the idols, they profit by the deception by pocketing the proceeds. In every respect these Brahmins are a complete fraud.

The most hideous of all the Hindoo idols is one called Juggernaut. Everybody has heard of the great yearly processions which take place in India, in which this idol is carried about on a car, drawn by the ignorant Hindoos, who often, in a spasm of mistaken devotion, throw themselves under the immense wheels of the car and are crushed to death. The crowds, on these occasions, are perfectly crushing, and no year passes without accidents to life and limb of the saddest sort.

Nor is their worship confined to idols, for they also worship animals, such as the horse, ox, elephant, tiger, stag, sheep, ape, hog, dog, cat, rat, peacock, eagle, hawk, lizard, tortoise, fishes and many insects. The cow has an important and even sacred part in many of their ceremonies. Serpents are very numerous and very venomous in India. The dread they excite in the minds of the natives has led to their being worshiped and prayed to like gods. The cobra di capello, or hooded snake, is especially thus feared and honored.

The River Ganges is to the Hindoo what the bottle of holy water is to the Catholic—only more so. The river is named after the goddess Gunga, who is supposed to have divided herself into 100 streams, which are the mouths of the Ganges. Hence the river has become sacred and a universal object of worship. Its sight, name or touch is supposed to take away all sin, and to die within reach of its waves is a passport to holiness. The dying are brought in crowds to its shores, and with them is borne the wood on which their bodies are to be burned. Of course, after all this trouble has been taken, it wouldn't do for them to get well. Cases have been known where persons who revived during the preparations making to burn their bodies, were beaten down with a hatchet or bamboo. Thus does heathenism crush out all sympathy and affection, if not humanity itself.

It is only a few years since the custom prevailed of throwing infant children to the crocodiles of the Ganges. Mothers thought they were doing a good deed to make this sacrifice, and but for the power of English law, the horrid scenes would still be witnessed. As it is, numbers of children are thus destroyed every year, notwithstanding the watchfulness of the English officers. And all this in the name of religion and in the form of devotion! But there are other forms of idolatry practiced which must not be left unmentioned. Of such are the self-tortures endured by the poor heathen in the hope of thereby finding favor with their gods. Some swing on great hooks which are caught into the tender parts of their backs. Of course, to be hung high in air, with the whole weight of the body borne on the sharp points of iron hooks, must be the very essence of agony; and yet these poor, deluded heathen will endure these agonies for an hour at a time. Sometimes the hooks have been known to give way and the poor victim precipitated to the ground and dashed to death by the fall. It may be well to explain that these swings are made something like the well-sweeps seen near our farm-houses; only they are made so as to move horizontally as well as perpendicularly, to give variety to the torture.

Others torture themselves by placing long rods of iron through the flesh of their sides, and then will dance along the road drawing these rods backwards and forwards through the wounds as they go. Others, again, throw themselves from high walls, thirty feet high, upon iron spikes, or upon straw beds in which sharp knives are placed. Of course they are maimed or killed.

Another of these self-tortures consists of putting a small iron rod through the skin of the forehead, upon which is hung a lamp, which is kept burning all night. Or, they will roll themselves naked upon a bed of thorns, after which, setting the thorns on fire, they will dance over the flames. They will hold up one or both arms for so long a time that the muscles become stiff, and the arms become shriveled and useless. They will lie on beds of iron spikes, or wear iron collars around their necks, or bury themselves alive, or tie themselves to trees and die of starvation. In these horrible ways they make themselves living sacrifices to their gods, and all with the idea that thus they are meriting favor, and will earn happiness after death.

It was, not many years ago, a common custom among these poor heathen to compel the wife to burn herself on the pile where lay the dead body of her husband, and many thousands of women were thus roasted alive, like so many burnt offerings to idols. This, however, has been stopped by law, and is now seldom practiced, although widows are still occasionally buried alive by their relatives.

MOHAMMEDANS.

Throughout Asia, Africa and the south-eastern part of Europe 160,000,000 Mohammedans, or followers of the false prophet, Mohammed, practice the mummeries of their peculiar worship. They are heathen rather than idolaters, because their religion is one which includes the worst forms of falsehood and error, while it condemns the idols of paganism. From their faith in the false prophet Mohammed, down through all sorts of wild and crazy beliefs taught in the Koran, which is their Bible, these millions of heathen are led along to eternal death. Their religion is worse than idolatry in many respects, and their hatred of Christianity has shown itself in many a bloody persecution of the followers of Christ. At present their greatest stronghold is Africa, in which country it is supposed that there are not far from 100,000,000 of these poor dupes of Mohammed. Everywhere they are, as a rule, more conceited, fanatical and still-necked than even the Hindoos.

AFRICA.

But there are still other millions of poor, benighted souls in Africa. Travelers who have ventured far into that almost unknown country tell us that whole races of the most savage and degraded creatures are found there. They are—most of them—too far sunk in ignorance, barbarism and vice to be even idolaters; and there are whole tribes who, when first shown a letter of our alphabets, worshiped it as a great spirit, so utterly groveling in their intellect and so far are they below the level of the simplest civilization. They murder and enslave and make war upon each other as though this were the only business of their miserable lives. Travel among them is dangerous, and, except in a single section, Christianity has scarcely the least foothold in all Africa. The very names of some of these tribes—the Caffres, Hottentots, Bushmen, and so on—have passed into a proverb, as describing degraded creatures beyond the reach of language like ours to portray.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Sixteen million souls, of all races, are living in South America, most of whom, so far as they have any religion, are fast bound in the deadly deceptions of Romanism. They are to be pitied, prayed for, and made subjects of missionary labor, with just as much propriety as are the more degraded idolaters—for what is Romanism but idolatry, so long as it exalts Mary, the mother of Jesus, into an object of worship, and makes ignorance offer devotion at the shrines and over the relics of men and women whom death transformed, they think, from sinners into saints!

OTHER COUNTRIES.

In Europe, Asia and America are 180,000,000 more Roman Catholics who, also, must be named as among those who are within the dark shadow of error, and, (in spite of their assumption that their own is the only true Church,) are fit subjects of missions. Several millions of these are in our own country, and it is within the range of possibility that some of us may live to see the Pope himself enthroned in this land, and here giving laws to his blind but faithful followers.

Thus have been brought before you the sad facts which prove that today more than 800,000,000 men, women and children are living in a state of idolatry, or religious error, which, like a swift stream, is bearing them onward to eternal destruction. Time would fail to give full details of their fearful condition. To do something to snatch some of the individuals among these swarming millions from their moral danger; to teach them the folly and sin of image-worship; to give them the Bible, the school, the teacher; to raise them from their low depths of vice and barbarism; to do all this is the work of the missionary, the object of missions, the point to which is directed the money which Christians so freely give. What has been stated must, at least, indicate the necessity of foreign missions.

An Insurance Officer Charged with Forgery.

Commissioner Shields issued a warrant, yesterday, for the arrest of a gentleman holding a responsible position as stock broker and President of a well-known fire insurance company in this City, on a charge of forging a Government bond of the denomination of $10,000. For some unexplained reason the authorities are singularly reticent on the subject, but sufficient has transpired to show that the case will present features of unusual interest. It is understood that a prominent official in the United States Sub-Treasury is implicated in the transaction, and that an individual now incarcerated in the Tombs furnished the facts on which the warrant was issued. No names have been divulged, but it is expected that an investigation will be instituted into the case next week.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBRIDGE property at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, two plots of ground at Williamsbridge, (Olinville, Westchester,) containing about sixteen city lots, situated on the old Boston road and Elliott-ave., near the Harlem Railroad station and the River Bronx; on the premises are a fine large dwelling-house, store and stable, a fine garden of fruit trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. See map at auction-room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AN ENGLISH PERSON, LATELY arrived in New-York, desires a situation as lady's maid; no objection to one or two children; if desired, will travel; reference from previous employer. Address M. S., Room No. 12 Clarendon Hotel, 4th-av. and 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect, and has unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address J. W., Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A wholesale or retail house, or janitor of a building; has been eight years in present situation; best reference given. Address E. T. P., Box No. 163 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG man, an American, 16 to 20 years of age, of good address, and a good correspondent; must be a member of an Evangelical Church. Address, giving age, reference, salary expected, and church connections, M. R. B., Station F Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY competent housekeeper is wanted in a private family, consisting of a gentleman and four children; good references required. Address G. M., Box No. 4,837 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE B. SHARP and VALENTINE BAHR is this day dissolved. GEORGE B. SHARP.

No. 23 GOLD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1871.

The manufacture of steel and copper plates for engravers will be hereafter carried on at No. 23 Gold-st., by GEORGE B. SHARP.

REWARDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 18, 1871.

A REWARD OF FIVE THOUSAND dollars ($5,000) will be paid for the discovery, and evidence leading to the conviction, of the person who willfully caused a false and forged account of the burning of the Company's steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY to be published in the morning journals of this date.

By order. THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av.; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the 9th day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 21st day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 314 Canal-street, consisting of a lot of ribbons, flowers, milliners' trimmings, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, AUG. 21, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR

Embroidered Trimmings Department,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

MADEIRA Needle-work Edgings and Insertions,

AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE, NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have received
an immense stock of
Black, Plain and FANCY SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, low, medium and rich,
Bilbona, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces,
MOURNING GOODS, imported White Goods,
Cambric Handkerchiefs, Millinery,
READY-MADE SUITS and Mantles,
French and India CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS,
Carpets, Curtain Materials,
and a very extensive assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Giving strangers and those visiting the City an opportunity to supply their wants at an unusually early period.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE RECEIVING ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
MOQUETTES, WILTONS, VELVETS,
BRUSSELS
CARPETS
AND A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
NEW PATTERNS,
AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON AND TURKEY CARPETS IN ONE PIECE.
RUGS, MATS, &c.,
WITH EVERY VARIETY OF ARTICLES PERTAINING TO
HOUSE FURNISHING.
Prices unchanged, notwithstanding the very large advance in Europe of nearly twenty per cent.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering
an elegant assortment of
Men's Summer Scarfs,
TIES, BOWS, WINDSORS, &c.
Fronts, Irish and German Linen Cambric
HANDKERCHIEFS
at special bargains.
Tucked and Embroidered Hand-made SHIRT BOSOMS, Collars, Cuffs, Carriage Robes, Robes de Chambre.
DRESS SHIRTS, fine qualities.
MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES,
at the following extremely low prices:
$1 75, $2 25 and $2 50 each.
N. B.—Shirts, Collars and Cuffs made to measure. Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are prepared
to receive and execute orders,
under superior management, for
MOURNING
AND OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF
Dress-Making,
equal, if not superior, in style and execution to the very best Paris productions.
CHARGES MODERATE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

are offering
as a specialty,
a beautiful assortment of
Sacques and Double Capes,
IN CASHMERE AND DRAP D'ETE,
EMBROIDERED ON THE PREMISES
in rich white piece silk.
A visit of inspection is requested.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!
S. HAWK'S PATENT HAIR
Can be combed and brushed. Switches, Chatlians, &c.
HUMAN HAIR.
Cheapest in the country. Switches, thirty inches long, $2; Curls, Ladies' own hair, $5; Curls, Gentlemen's, $3. Depot, No. 253 Bowery, four doors from Stanton.

BLACK SILKS—70 PIECES REAL LYONS Bayette edges, slightly soiled, $1 75 per yard; a great bargain. GEORGE SMITH & CO., 769 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds
MOBILE & MONTGOMERY
RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by State of Alabama.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1st. They are a first mortgage upon a road already built and in full operation, and which has been for a year well established for several years, as MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on the bonded indebtedness in addition to all expenses of the road.

2d. The proceeds of these bonds will be complete an unbroken line of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensaw to the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAMBOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSES, AND THUS INCREASING the EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3d. The road is 182 miles long. Entire earnings during 1870 were over $14,000 PER MILE; COST, ROAD AND EQUIPPED, $20,000 PER MILE.

4th. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, through and connecting with the GULF and LOUISVILLE and NASHVILLE RAILROADS. Between MONTGOMERY North to DECATUR, being the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, was thus display their extensive connections.

5th. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

A large number of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that very few should hitherto see on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 8 WILLIAM-ST.

$500,000
JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
EIGHT PER CENT.
Premium, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.
TOTAL DEBT of the County, in round numbers, is less than $375,000
Assessed valuation of property for 1870 was over... $16,000,000
Tax, 20 mills.
Interest and accrued interest, 8 per cent.
For information furnished on application to
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

$2 SAVINGS BOAT AGENCY.
EIGHT PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
of the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Secured on the entire line of the road, 705 miles in Central Illinois, worth three times the amount of the investment in farm lands. Satisfactory City references.
JOHN CRIMMEN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Drafts on Europe.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
No. 49 WALL-ST.
Cash Capital, $1,000,000
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1871, $2,500,000
Insures against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks.
Issues Policies payable in Europe.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid by
WM. C. GILMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND
Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY
RAILROAD COMPANY,
WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in Gold. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Government for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit.*

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½, and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rate at 10s, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
T. C. Turner,
J. Turner,
R. Turner,
} BANKERS,
A. Turner,
C. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.
Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.
For sale below par by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 11th day of September next. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Aug. 31 until the morning of Sept. 12.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison ave.
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. B. & R. WILLIAMS, offers central and charming advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of the household.
Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.
School in session from Sept. 19 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HABEMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 38 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.
For circulars address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 278 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
NO. 36 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. B. & R. WILLIAMS, offers central and charming advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of the household.
Application can be made at the above address.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
EDWARD OLMSTEAD, A. M., Principal.
Will reopen Sept. 19.
The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MME. DUBEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OSBAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS H. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—FOR 12 boys only—reopens Sept. 6. Unrivaled success. High spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL, P. O. Box 152, Orange, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 16. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MONT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN E. ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 575 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 21, 1871. Circulars of
G. SCHIEMEL, No. 701 Broadway,
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISSES FOSTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 6 WEST 34TH-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 37TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DORSEMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS BANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL
For young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 37th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 13 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and misses, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury. Terms liberal; superior advantages; prospectus sent on application. Address Mrs. E. C. HAKWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. de SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Established 1846. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in Europeon or home schools. Re-opens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 8th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y., 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 13. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING Pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 14.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HASTWELL, M. A.

PROF. AND MRS. C. F. HUSBAND'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 20 West 30th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year.
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Matamoras, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Lexington-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 58 Washington-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. AT East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMERSLEY'S BOARD-ing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, C. E. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement, understanding music thoroughly, desires a situation as governess, companion or housekeeper; location immaterial. Address S. E. T., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER by a young man who has had six years' experience, four as principal of an academy, and two as instructor of Latin and Greek in a popular seminary. Address E. H. DICKINSON, Meriden, Conn.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HANDSOME CHESTNUT PACER for sale; 15 hands, 8 years old; sound and kind; goes single or double; does not pull; goes straight; is stylish, and warranted to go a mile and repeat in 2:42; price $600. Address Box No. 62, Lee (Mass.) Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, LIGHT WAGON, Rockaway, sleigh and harness, all almost new; the horse is seven years old, perfectly sound, kind, and can trot close to three minutes; will warrant him in all respects; all to be sold cheap, as owner is leaving the City. Inquire at No. 132 Kingston-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-YEAR-OLD BAY COLT; 15 black points; 15 hands; sired by *Lone Star*; *Lady Suffolk* dam; well broken to harness; very stylish, and promises well for speed. Inquire at No. 19 Tompkins-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; sound, kind and fit for single or double harness; sold for want of use; 8 years old. Call at No. 220 10th-av., for three days.

A DARK IRON GRAY HORSE, 6 years, 16 hands, blocky made, sound and kind, $250; brown mare, 15 for farm or canal, $80. No. 229 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ARABIAN HORSE; splendid under the saddle or in harness; warranted in all respects. Can be seen at Col. BRUCE'S Stables, 41st-st. and 7th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BAY horse, young, sound and kind; suitable for any kind of work. Apply at 267 Graham-av., Williamsburg.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SPACIOUS SECOND OR THIRD floor, with private table, if desired, can be obtained in a private family in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., 22d-st., on application at 220 Broadway, Room 14.

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS in a small family, can be obtained by applying at No. 40 West 21st-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; references required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 358 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$23,000. FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone, handsome finish; a very cheap, modern house, 16.9x68x100; choice location, between 6th-av. and Broadway, in 45th-st. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

AT A BARGAIN.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-net work; 22.6x85x75; in Mount Morris-av., near 61st-st.; this is a very fine location, and one of the best houses offered. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR 8TH-AV., IN WEST 52D-st., splendid brown-stone high-stoop house, 24x60x100; cabinet finish; only $50,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR PARK-AV., IN 36TH-st., four-story brown-stone house, marble hall, cabinet finish, very desirable; only $38,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE FOR SALE near 21st-st., in 2d-av., three story, brick, high stoop, 20x36x100—only $14,500.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON.
Two hundred acres land, fine mansion-house, farm-house, barns, carriage-houses, and all other out-buildings of best style and order; large number of fruit-trees of all kinds; splendid shade-trees and lawn; running water through most of the land. Address FRANK DESMOND, Box No. 1,416 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 108 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-houses, filled; grain, granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall; 160 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. The place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Hoppus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—$13,000—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., only a few minutes' walk from depot, a fine stone mansion, 47x38½, with ten large rooms, all in good order, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., good garden. Terms easy. Full particulars of the owner, No. 156 Canal-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, villas and cottages for sale in great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 249 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J., FORTY MINUTES FROM FOOT OF DEAR-BORN-ST.—Two first-class cottages for sale or to let. E. G. LOCKE, 139 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from first of November next, a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, to let, for boarding or private occupancy; descriptive lists upon application.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HARLEM—WANTED TO LEASE, IN HARlem, for three or more years, a house with extra ground; must have modern conveniences, be in perfect order, and west of 4th-av. Address B. B., No. 3 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a private family of most satisfactory references will be given; rent must be moderate. Address L. A. Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
2:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with COOK'S drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
2:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and the North. Lake and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Union Pacific Express, with through sleeping-cars.

3:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 4 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
8:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:15, and 4:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
3:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:30, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains—8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-sts. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
1:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DUCGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave Jamaica for Hobart's, Garden City, Hempstead, Mineola, Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
1:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
6:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
9:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.
SECOND WEEK
of the vers

THE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Official Report on the Westfield Disaster.

The Local Inspector Exonerated in the Premises—Why This Decision was Arrived At—Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—The following official report of the investigation of the *Westfield* disaster has been received at the Treasury Department:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LOCAL INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.
To Capt. Addison Low, Supervising Inspector, Second District.

SIR: Pursuant to your order of the 1st inst., directing immediate investigation into the causes of the boiler explosion on the ferry-boat *Westfield*, which occurred on Sunday, the 30th ult., we have the honor to submit a copy of the testimony and the following report:

The investigation was commenced on Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871, at the office of the Local Board of this district, No. 19 Pine-street; but owing to a want of sufficient room and proper accommodation for members of the Press, we were obliged to seek other quarters. Through the kindness of Hon. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, the United States Circuit Court-room was placed at our disposal, when the investigation was continued from day to day, and closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., having held fifteen sessions, consuming in all, nine days. Fifty-three witnesses were examined, including a number of gentlemen, as experts, well known among us as men of large practical experience in designing, constructing and operating marine engines and boilers, and at the same time thoroughly versed in the science and various theories relating thereto. These gentlemen freely gave the time necessary to a careful examination of the exploded parts of the boiler, and submitted their evidence in so clear and concise a manner as, in our judgment, to make it valuable as a matter of future reference in cases of a similar character, should any such occur.

The facts brought out in the testimony are briefly these: The *Westfield* was one of a line of three steamers plying between the City of New-York and Staten Island, a distance of about seven and a half miles, known as the Staten Island Ferry, and owned by the Staten Island Railroad Company. She was built in the City of New-York, in the year 1862, and is 200 feet long, by 32 feet wide, exclusive of her guards, and 12 feet deep. She was constructed in a very substantial manner, and is what is called a "double-ender," *i. e.*: each end of the boat being used alternately as bow and stern; the shaft and wheels being at the centre. The boiler was built at the Allaire Works, in New-York City, in the year 1862, and is a "return flue," twelve feet width, twenty-four feet long, and ten feet diameter of shell, and was located about half way between the shaft and one end of the boat. The engine was low pressure, fifty inches diameter of cylinder, and ten feet length of stroke, and located on the opposite side of the shaft, the boiler being further from the centre of buoyancy than the engine. Two iron water-tanks were placed in the opposite end of the boat as a counter trim, so as to keep the boat on an even keel. From these tanks the boiler was supplied with fresh water for the generation of steam. The *Westfield*, on her last trip, Sunday, July 30, 1871, left Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, at 12¾ o'clock, arriving at her slip in New-York at about 1:10 o'clock, nothing out of the usual routine occurring on the passage.

In running from Staten Island, on this trip, the end of the boat containing the engine and water-tanks was used as the bow, having the boiler end outward as she lay in the New-York slip. While in the slip the hose was attached to the Croton hydrant, and the water-tanks were filled, and everything was apparently in readiness for the boat to leave for Staten Island, the Captain being in the after pilot-house, the wheelman in the forward pilot-house, and the engineer on his way to the engine-room, when the explosion occurred. The boiler-end of the boat was in an instant converted into a mass of ruins, the deck timbers and joiner-work being completely demolished and the shell of the boiler torn asunder, one section being completely ripped off and stretched athwart-ships its entire length, liberating the end of the shell containing two whole sections, which was carried at least twenty-five feet and deposited in the extreme bow of the boat, fearfully distorted. The boiler was driven from six to seven feet from its bed, crushing in its course several of the large guard beams, the forward or cylinder end being thrown toward the starboard side, at an angle of some fifteen degrees from its original position, the front, or the furnace end bringing up against the engine keison. This position of the boiler is, no doubt, in a great measure due to the resistance offered by the steam-pipe, which was located on the port side and acted as a lever to throw the small end of the boiler to starboard, while going in end. We will not attempt to describe the scene of death and destruction that followed. We cannot. The object of this investigation we consider threefold, viz.: First, to ascertain the primary cause of the explosion; second, to place the responsibility of the explosion properly where it belongs; third, to deduce from the testimony such information as will assist in preventing a like occurrence in the future. There can be little if any doubt as to what led to the disaster. Although the evidence is not unanimous on this point, it is by no means irreconcilable. The primary cause of the burst, or explosion, in our opinion, was a defective sheet located on the lower side of the boiler, and the third from the forward end. This sheet had a crack, or flaw on the end leading to the port side. This end of the sheet terminated in a longitudinal seam at out thirty-five degrees from the lower centre. The crack or flaw was immediately below the lap of the adjoining shell and parallel to it. A portion of this flaw, no doubt, existed at the time of the construction of the boiler, but to what extent cannot be determined. This crack being on the inside of the [illegible] and below the flues, it could not be seen by any external examination; and, so long as there was sufficient material outside the [illegible] to resist the hydropathic [illegible] of the Inspector it would be impossible to discover it. [illegible] the hydrostatic pressure [illegible] tion, June 13, 1871, it clearly proved [illegible] mony of the Inspector, Mr. JOHN K. MATHEWS and the engineer in charge, Mr. THOMAS [illegible] LY, who was present at the time of the inspection, assisted by Mr. MATHEWS, which assistance is always rendered by the engineers on such occasions, and we hold it a duty in this connection to say that we think Mr. JOHN K. MATHEWS conscientiously [illegible]. The location of this defective [illegible] the boiler [illegible] end, was such [illegible] it to an irregular [illegible] [illegible] than the ordinary [illegible] pressure. [illegible] the various parts of the boiler were subjected, but by no means to the extent stated by Mr. CRINGBAR in his testimony, for while we have very high opinions of this gentleman's scientific attainments, yet he lacks that practical experience in the management of steam-boilers that so essentially permeates the opinions of other experts who have testified in this investigation. At the same time it must be admitted that the continued force exerted on a boiler the size of the *Westfield's* by the natural expansion and contraction caused by the difference of the temperature is more or less destructive, and we have no doubt this element of wear and tear is, to say the least, underrated. But this was not the only destructive force at work at this point in the boiler. Mr. ERASTUS W. SMITH, in his testimony, clearly shows and plainly illustrates that the middle section of this boiler, of which the defective formed a part, was subjected to a strain that at the point named must have been very severe. Mr. SMITH says: "I am of the opinion that the decay and cracking of the plates of this point are due to the strain in the plates produced in that particular point by the sagging of the round shell by its own weight and the weight of the inclosed water; and this change of circular shape of shell would be increased when the internal pressure of the steam was removed." Admitting Mr. SMITH'S theory to be correct, and there is nothing in the testimony of the other gentlemen at variance with it, it was peculiarly unfortunate that this defective sheet should occupy the position in the boiler that was assigned to it by the builder. This would be particularly true if the crack or flaw existed to any extent whatever at the time of construction; for, to use the language of Mr. SMITH, "the uniform springing of the plates to accommodate the changed shape would be interrupted by the stiffness caused by the laps and rivets, and there would then necessarily be a concentrated strain immediately joining the edges of connecting sheets." It is very certain, therefore, that at this point the shell of the boiler was subjected to as much strain as any other portion, and it is equally apparent that it was the least able to resist it. We have no doubt whatever but it was at that point the explosion commenced. This theory is sustained by most of the testimony. This opinion does not fully coincide with the opinions of either Mr. COPELAND or Mr. HASWELL, still we think that after a careful perusal of these gentlemen's testimony, there is nothing that seriously conflicts with it. They both agree as to the existence of this flaw or crack, and the depreciation of the strength of the boiler in consequence, and only disagree with Mr. SMITH and others as to the initial point of the rupture or break. Mr. COPELAND takes the ground that the rupture commenced on the top of the boiler, in the transverse seam, which had been previously weakened by a line of rivets imperfectly fitted, and following this line of rivets over and down the side of the boiler until it reached the longitudinal defect. Mr. HASWELL takes somewhat the same view. We are forced to differ with these gentlemen, although we do it with great deference to their judgment; and while it is impossible for us to reconcile all the theories set forth, it is our decided opinion, founded on a careful review of the testimony, that the defect spoken of was the primary cause of the explosion, and that the rupture started from that point. As to the pressure that caused the explosion, there appears to be a great difference of opinion among the witnesses, some placing it at a very high point.

As a general thing, however, among those having the most experience in these matters, the pressure is placed from twenty-seven to thirty-five pounds; from a very careful review of the testimony on this point, we are of the opinion that it could not have exceeded the maximum named, from the unanimous evidence the boiler was well supplied with water at the time and that the fires were not more than ordinary, we think the pressure did not extend more than three or four pounds above what was last seen by the engineer, who, in his testimony, stated that about one and a half minutes before the explosion the steam-gauge in the engine room indicated twenty-seven pounds. Making due allowance for an estimate of time on such an occasion, with the evidence that the steam-gauge was in working order, and an abundance of water in the boiler, with but ordinary fires, the furnace doors being open, the explosion was produced, we think, by a pressure not much in excess of the engineer's statement. This is substantiated by the calculation made by Mr. COPELAND on the area of the safety-valve and position of the ball on the lever, and also by the tests made by Messrs. FLETCHER and VANDERBILT, who state that from the marks on the lever indicating the position of the weight while in use on the steamer, the valve blew off at twenty-eight pounds pressure. Nevertheless, we are aware that an ordinary safety-valve, such as the one in use on this steamer, would not under these circumstances have effectually relieved the boiler unless assisted by the engineer, who was not present to attend to this duty.

We come now to the responsibility of the disaster. This we would gladly pass, but as we cannot it is our desire to deal honestly with the question. What are the facts? The boiler was tested on the 13th of June last with a hydrostatic pressure of thirty-four pounds to the square inch, and the maximum working pressure allowed by the United States Inspector's certificate was twenty-five pounds to the square inch. This is admitted by all concerned. Was the certificate of the Inspector, and consequently the law, violated? The engineer states he frequently had twenty-seven pounds of steam, and has had twenty-nine pounds' pressure on this boiler, and the last time he saw the steam-gauge previous to the explosion, it was twenty-seven pounds. ROBERT OLIVER, a steam-gauge maker, testified that he was a passenger on board the *Westfield* on Sunday, one week previous to the explosion, and on the trip from New-York to Staten Island, he, on looking into the engine-room, saw that the steam-gauge was twenty-nine pounds, while, according to the testimony of JAMES BRAISTED, the Superintendent of the ferry, the practice of carrying steam above the pressure allowed by the Inspector's certificate was not uncommon. Mr. BRAISTED says he frequently had to reprimand his engineers for carrying steam in excess of that allowed by law. The testimony on this point goes plainly to show that the engineers on this ferry had no more regard for the orders of the Superintendent than they had for the United States Inspector's certificate. This is clearly brought out in the testimony. We cannot, of course, say that this boiler would not have exploded during the time of one year from the date of the last inspection, had the pressure been confined within the limits prescribed by the Inspector's certificate; but the inference is a legitimate one, that it would not have exploded at the time it did; and it is fair to presume that it might have been used until the end of twelve months without accident. We, therefore, emphatically declare that there was a direct and willful violation of the law, and this direful catastrophe is the result. Mr. BRAISTED, the Superintendent, by his own evidence, and also that of Mr. VANDERBILT, President of the Company, shows that the responsibility of employing all the hands, including engineers in the employ of the Company, was brought upon by him. Although he testifies that he is not an engineer himself, yet the entire management was with him; and it is clear that, although holding this responsible position, he was not careful to enforce his own regulations. This want of discipline in his management is shown by the repeated violations of his orders in regard to carrying steam. The fact that the engineer of the *Westfield*, HENRY ROBINSON, could not read the Inspector's certificate for himself, fearfully increases the responsibility of Mr. BRAISTED in this case. It is not unjust, therefore, that the Superintendent should share with the engineer of his own training the responsibility of the explosion. In view of the above facts we would suggest that no person be licensed for a position as an engineer that cannot read and write; and in order to insure a strict conformity to the requirements of the Inspector's certificate in reference to the amount of working pressure allowed, the responsibility, we think, should be thrown entirely on the engineer in charge; and the carrying of steam in excess of that allowed by law be sufficient cause for a revocation of his license. And on each vessel, propelled in whole or in part by steam, carrying passengers, there should be some one individual held responsible as master; and not, as in the case of our various ferries, one name appearing as master of all the boats of the company. As regards the materials in the construction of marine boilers we think ample provision has been made for the future in the Steam-boat law approved Feb. 28, 1871.

In closing this report, we feel it due ourselves to say that in prosecuting this investigation we have keenly felt the responsibility of our position, and have endeavored, to the best of our ability, to discharge the duty honestly. The testimony, we think, is exhaustive. It certainly is voluminous, and, from the circumstances, it could not have been otherwise. We have thought it necessary to review all the evidence [illegible] [illegible] to speak of the valuable services rendered by some of the gentlemen who have submitted their testimony on this occasion. Much valuable information has been obtained by this investigation, such as could not have been secured under any other circumstances, and we feel personally indebted to those who [illegible] it. We therefore, without [illegible] where so many have contributed [illegible] to do good, would most [illegible] and respectfully recommend that you [illegible] department the propriety of [illegible], that the information it contains may be made available in the future to the Inspectors, and to all parties interested in the manufacture and management of steam-boilers.

[illegible] earnest prayer to Almighty God that [illegible] be spared another visitation of [illegible] a calamity, we most respectfully [illegible].

[illegible] very respectfully, your obedient servants,

L. H. BOOLE,
United States Local Inspector, New-York.
INCREASE S. HILL,
United States Local Inspector, Boston.

ANOTHER BOILER EXPLOSION.

Accident to the Steam-Tug George H. Starbuck—The Fireman Killed—A Defective Boiler the Cause of the Explosion.

The propeller steam-tug *George H. Starbuck*, employed in towing three canal-boats from Port Johnson, N. J., to this City, at 9½ A. M. yesterday, while in the Kills off New-Brighton, Staten Island, exploded her boiler. There were five persons on the boat at the time of the accident, as follows: Capt. T. RODMAN, CHAS. MILLS, Engineer; EDWARD WILLIAMS, fireman; FREDERICK SCHWARTZ, and a boy, name unknown, employed as cook. WILLIAMS was terribly burned and scalded, dying in about an hour afterward from the severe injuries he received. The engineer, who was in the engine-room when the explosion occurred, escaped uninjured, as did the Captain, and SCHWARTZ and the boy. The immediate cause of the explosion was the blowing out of two stays in a weak spot in the boiler, which was worn by oxidization. A volume of steam poured through the aperture, scarcely large enough to admit the blade of a knife, and forced open the furnace door, filling the fire-room with steam, hot ashes and burning coal. The damage to the boat, which is owned by Mr. JOHN MILLS, of this City, was trifling. She is about nine years old, and used the same boiler put in when she was first built. It is a flue boiler, and Mr. NORMAN WIARD, who examined it after the accident, says that he found nine stays running across its front, about four feet in width, which had been patched, evidently to prevent an accident. The two stays unpatched, were the ones that gave way to the pressure, and were forced only partially out of their places. If, in the opinion of this gentleman, these two stays had been patched and strengthened in time like the other seven, the accident would not have happened. Further investigation may tend to show that the same causes which operated primarily in the explosion of the boiler of the steamer *Westfield* are at the bottom of this one. The boat lay at the ferry-wharf at New-Brighton, yesterday, and excited considerable curiosity.

When first brought into the wharf, Coroner MARTINDALE was notified, and a jury, of which Mr. JOHN DEMPSEY was foreman, proceeded to hold an inquest on the body of WILLIAMS. The jury not having the necessary evidence before them, adjourned the case until Monday afternoon, giving the family of deceased the privilege of taking the body to his home. WILLIAMS was about thirty years of age, resided at Rocky Hollow, Staten Island, and leaves a wife and one child, who were solely dependent upon him for support. The body yesterday lay in the engine-room of the boat, covered with an old blanket, waiting for a wagon that was to convey it away. Three Staten Island officials were in charge, and refused to allow anybody to come aboard.

A Steam-Boat Damaged by Rocks.

The steam-boat *Meta*, yesterday, while coming down the East River, and off Fifty-fifth-street, met with the steam-boat *Minnehannock* coming up. The *Minnehannock*, in trying to keep the middle of the river, forced the *Meta* upon the rocks at Allen's Point, and the upper works of the latter vessel were considerably damaged, but none of the passengers were hurt.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Col. Funk, of the Fifth Regiment, has been elected to fill the position of Brigadier for the Second Brigade, rendered vacant by the death of Louis Burger, who had so long and worthily commanded the organization. Now that the matter has been definitely decided we hope the officers will do their best to support their new commandant, as without such aid the General can do nothing in maintaining the discipline and good record of the Second Brigade. It is a pity that the gentlemen who possessed the power of selection did not elect an officer of more experience. Ex-Col. Lux was a very proper candidate, and in view of his long service in the National Guard, he was in a great measure entitled to the promotion. Indeed, had Mr. Lux not waived his rights on a former occasion, while the Fourth Brigade was in existence, he would long ago have worn the star of a Brigadier. Gen. Bendix was also a good candidate, though, probably, not a popular one. Col. Funk is an excellent officer, but experience is a great want in his case, for he had not quite become accustomed to the command of a regiment when he was elevated to a still higher and more responsible position. It is about time that officers in the State service paid more attention to their duties in selecting commandants. It has been freely mooted that the Fifth Regiment made a mistake in electing Col. Funk as its commandant, and this furnished no proper excuse for sending him still higher. This language may seem harsh, though it is not so intended. The truth is that the Second Brigade is in great danger, for unless a Brigadier can both command and compel obedience and discipline, the organization will assuredly languish. It is not denied that since Col. Funk assumed command of the Fifth Regiment he has not added to the reputation of the organization. We give Gen. Funk all due credit for earnestness of purpose, and a desire to do his whole duty, and only hope that he will be successful in his new position, in which case we shall be most happy to record the fact. It may not be generally recognized as a fact that nowadays more attention is paid to show and less to the real efficiency of the militia organizations. Fine clothes and loose discipline would ruin the best troops in the world. Good officers, strict drills and a general attention to the details of military service, coupled with earnest study on the part of the leading commandants, always redound to the credit and stability of the organization. Let us see an improvement in these matters, for there is already room for such exertion as will tend to increase the efficiency of the militia.

There will be a meeting of the Hartford Foot Guards, and of the veterans of that honorable corps to-morrow evening to hear the report of the Committee in reference to the approaching centennial celebration. No company in the State has got more substantial men—men of wealth, respectability and solidity at its back than has the First Company Governor's Guard. The ex-members, officers and privates, take an honorable pride in the old company, which was organized prior to the old Revolutionary War, and has done escort duty to every Governor since Connecticut became a State.

A committee from Company F, Tenth Regiment, of Albany, visited Poughkeepsie, last week, to arrange preliminaries connected with the proposed visit of Company D, Scott Guard, of that city, to Albany on the second Tuesday in October, leaving in the afternoon and returning home on Thursday. The company will go forty members strong. A brilliant reception awaits them at the capital.

Gen. D. W. C. Baxter, commanding the Third Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania National Guard, and Gen. John W. Hoffman, of the Second Brigade, have each resigned, from the 1st of September. This action is for the purpose of consolidating the brigades into one, to be denominated the Second Brigade. The First Regiment, Col. Latta, and the Fifth Regiment, Col. Fritz, at present comprise the Second Brigade, and the Fourth Regiment, Col. Sellers, and the Ninth Regiment, Col. Kosinski, the Third Brigade. The consolidation will be effected by an order from Gov. Geary.

The Second Brigade, Massachusetts V. M., Brig.-Gen. Geo. H. Pierson commanding, will go into camp at Swampscott, for five days' military duty, on Tuesday next. The camp will be known and designated as "Camp Swampscott." Commanders of regiments, batteries and cavalry will report with their commands, fully armed and equipped, to Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Robt. S. Daniels, on Salem Common, at 11 o'clock A. M. Fires, except for the purpose of cooking, are strictly prohibited. Officers wishing to leave camp must obtain permission of their commanders. Enlisted men will not be permitted to leave the field without a written pass, signed by the commander of the regiment, battery or cavalry to which they belong, and countersigned by the commanding General. Such passes will be issued only in cases of urgent necessity. Visitors with passes will be admitted at the main entrance at proper hours during the encampment. No sutlers will be allowed within the lines. Major David W. Lowe, Eighth Regiment, is detailed as Provost Marshal during the encampment. A sufficient provost guard will be detailed to prevent disorder in the vicinity of the encampment. The provost guard will promptly arrest all persons in uniform outside of the camp without a proper pass and bring them to head-quarters, where they will be summarily dealt with. The field selected for the camping-ground of the Second Brigade is upon the estate of Mr. Eben Phillips, at Swampscott. It is located near Marblehead line, about two and a half miles from the Swampscott and Marblehead Railroad Depots, and has a line of sea beach along the entire side. The brigade head-quarters will be located on an elevation of land so that the whole camp can be overlooked.

There are now three military companies organized and officered in Petersburg, Va. These are Capt. Cameron's company, the Petersburg Riflemen; Capt. Graves' company, the Light Infantry, and a company recently formed in Battersea. Capt. Cameron's company is being thoroughly drilled, and is now almost fully uniformed, and the Jackson Light Infantry have lately developed a greatly-increased interest in their organization. The Battersea company has only commenced the labor of training and exercising.

During the Virginia State Agricultural Fair at Richmond, in November, a contest will take place to decide which is the best drilled company in the State, and a prize of some value is to be awarded it. A prize is also to be awarded the company which has the best marksman.

A reception and hop will be given on Tuesday evening, Sept. 12, to celebrate the opening of the drill season of G Company, First Regiment Infantry, "Hawkins Zouaves," at their armory, No. 113 West Thirty-second-street. This company is under the command of Capt. Frank M. Clark.

The new Military Code, completely indexed, with the new forms relative to the government of the New-York National Guard, is now ready for distribution.

The State of Virginia has obtained 5,000 Springfield muskets from the Government, being entitled, according to calculation, to something like 6,000. These would probably be exhausted by the requisition of companies already formed. Being formed and armed, the next thing is to drill them thoroughly and make them fully efficient, and it is to be hoped that that duty will be realized and discharged.

The new military law for the reorganization of a militia force for the State of Connecticut is a very voluminous document. It consists of eleven chapters and 122 sections, and is very explicit in its details, being evidently drawn with great care. The first chapter, of seventeen sections, relates to liability to and exemption from military duty, to enrollment, military tax, enlistments, drafts, &c., and does not differ essentially from the former law, nor from those in force in adjoining States, in this particular. Chapter second relates to the organization of the militia, which is to consist of two sections of artillery and four regiments of infantry of not more than ten companies, each of 101 men in rank and file. Each regiment is to have a band of not more than twenty nor less than twelve members—the force commanded by a Brigadier-General. Chapter third relates to arms, armories and equipments. The fourth chapter defines the duties of officers and privates. The fifth provides for parades and encampments. There shall be a regimental or company parade in May, of one day, and a regimental encampment every two years for six days. But the commander of a regiment, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, may have an annual encampment. The rules for the government of encampments in regard to the absence from duty, the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, &c., are very strict. Chapter sixth provides for compensation and supplies, and allows $2 per day and mileage of five cents each way between the armory and place of parade. Any regiment may choose a distinctive uniform, to be approved by the Commander-in-Chief. Twenty-five dollars is allowed as the price of a uniform. The other chapters relate to fines, the Governor's Guards, alarms, courts-martial, and to miscellaneous matters.

A New Police and Health Officers' Aid Association.

A new mutual aid association was formed yesterday of officers and employes of the Police and Health Departments. The membership, which is limited in number, has already reached 200, and includes the Superintendent, Inspectors, Captains and Sergeants of Police, the principal clerks of Health and Police Boards, and the Police Surgeons. The only object of the association is to render assistance in case of death, and the rules require the payment of $5 by each survivor upon the death of any member, for the benefit of the family of the deceased. An organization was effected yesterday by the election of the following officers: President, Inspector GEO. W. DILKS; Vice-President, GEO. S. HASTINGS, Chief Clerk of the Health Department; Treasurer, GEO. P. GOTT, Book-keeper of Police Treasurer; Secretary, VINCENT CLARK, Police Department.

FREE SPEECH IN OGDENSBURG.

Excitement Growing Out of the Recent Disturbances—The Mayor's Proclamation and the Citizens' Action.

Mail advices show that there was unusual excitement in Ogdensburg growing out of the attempt to prevent Baron DE CAMIN from speaking in that city, an attempt which, as our telegrams have shown, was unsuccessful. The Mayor on Thursday morning found the citizens so much exasperated by the disturbance of DE CAMIN'S meeting and the refusal to permit him to occupy Lyceum Hall on that evening, that he deemed it prudent to take some steps to preserve the public peace, and therefore issued the following proclamation:

To whom it may Concern:

Whereas there have been manifestations of a tumultuous character in our city for the past two nights occasioned by the interruption of a public meeting; and whereas public feeling is now in such a state of excitement, further and perhaps serious trouble may be apprehended;

Therefore, I, W. L. PROCTOR, Mayor of the City of Ogdensburg, do warn all persons against any tumultuous or riotous actions, whereby the peace of the City may be disturbed, or life and property endangered.

And I hereby call on all well-disposed persons to assist in maintaining order and the liberty of free speech, assuring the citizens I shall use the power vested in me to protect the rights of all.

W. L. PROCTOR, Mayor.

Given at the Council Chambers this 17th day of August, 1871.

The *Journal* says: "A special meeting of the Common Council was called for 12 M. Thursday, at which time every member of the Common Council in the city was at his post. The Mayor stated the object of the meeting to be the adoption of measures for preserving the public peace and protecting life and property. To secure the force necessary to do this seventy-two special policemen were appointed.

While the Mayor and Common Council were taking these precautionary steps to preserve the public peace, Baron DE CAMIN made efforts to secure a hall for an address on Thursday night. Mr. CHARLES E. CLARK, proprietor of Eagle Hall, who was at the marshes on Black Lake, was sent for and came to the city. Application was made for the use of his hall, but he finally declined to rent it. All day Thursday the question of free speech was pretty thoroughly discussed, and a great many expressed a determination to vindicate it, and we have no doubt would have done so had a hall been secured for the speaker. There is a profound and deep-seated feeling among the Protestant portion of the community which no one attempts to disguise, that right of public assembly and free speech has in some way been denied and abridged, and they speak it out wherever two or more get together. Up to the present writing we have not heard a single Roman Catholic, French or Irish, justify the disorderly and violent entrance to the hall, and the subsequent riotous assault upon the speaker on Tuesday night, but we have heard hundreds of them denounce most emphatically the guilty parties on that occasion. Every sensible and right-minded man, no matter what his creed, knows that liberty and freedom can be preserved only by the vindication of free speech. He will, therefore, by advice, influence and force, if necessary, do his utmost to protect this right.

When the Council adjourned, two of the policemen were detailed to notify the persons appointed as special policemen, to meet the Mayor at the Police Head-quarters at 6½ P. M., for the purpose of swearing in and receiving their badges of office. At the appointed time something over 130 special policemen appeared and were sworn in. Previous to taking the oath they were addressed by the Mayor, who said they had been selected for the purpose of preserving order, and would hold themselves in readiness to respond to his call, or that of the Chief of Police, at any moment. They would continue to act until notified that they were no longer needed.

About 7½ P. M. application was made to the Mayor for the Town Hall, for the purpose of the Baron's lecture. He replied that he had no authority to let it for such purpose; that it was no part of his duty to find a place for any one to speak; that he was charged with the duty of defending the rights of individuals and the public, and should do so. There was, therefore, no meeting Thursday night. However, the streets were thronged with men, women and children who came out to attend the meeting in case one was to be held, or to see what was going on. All were quiet and orderly, and retired peaceably to their homes on hearing that there was to be no meeting. In endeavoring to give a truthful and accurate account of affairs as they have existed in this city since Tuesday, it is highly proper to say that notwithstanding the deep-seated and demonstrative feeling which has manifested itself, there have been no unlawful proceedings other than that which occurred in the hall Tuesday night. Baron DE CAMIN has circulated freely through the streets, nobody seeking to molest or disturb him in any way."

The lecture was delivered without disturbance in the Rink on Friday evening.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—7 P. M.—The temperature has fallen decidedly at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations, and has risen somewhat from Kentucky to Michigan and Missouri. The low barometer of Friday night, approaching Minnesota, has extended to Michigan, and light rains are reported from Minnesota. The high barometer has extended from Indiana eastward to the Atlantic coast, and the pressure is now rising in the Eastern and Middle States, with dry, smoky and hazy weather. Local areas of low pressure, with incipient storms in northern New-England, have been dissipated by the prevailing dry weather. Cloudy and rainy weather, with north-westerly winds, have prevailed on the South Atlantic coast, and the cyclone, after advancing north-westward over Florida, passed north-eastward, near Savannah and east of Charleston, and is now central, about 100 miles south-east of Wilmington.

PROBABILITIES.

The cyclone will probably keep at some distance off the North Carolina coast, but easterly winds are probable from North Carolina and Massachusetts, with rain on the immediate coast south of Delaware. Smoky and fair weather will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States and for the lower lakes, partially cloudy and clear weather for the Gulf coast. The low barometer in the North-west will probably give rise to a few light local storms on the upper lakes to-night.

RAIN IN THE SOUTH.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19.—A fine rain has been falling almost continuously for the past twenty-four hours. It is thought to be general, and will prove a vast benefit to the suffering crops. It is too late, however, to save the crops in some sections, where the yield is cut short nearly one-half by the long drought. There is a heavy gale off the coast this evening.

Meteorological Report of the Central Park Department for the Week Ending at 2 P. M., Aug. 19, 1871.

Barometer.	Inches.
Mean	30.015
Maximum at 9 A. M., Aug. 14	30.132
Minimum at 4 A. M., Aug. 17	29.884
Range	.248

Thermometer.	Degrees.
Mean	72.6
Maximum at 5 P. M., Aug. 16	89.
Minimum at 7 P. M., Aug. 19	62.
Range	27.

Remarks.	Inch.
Aug. 16—Rain from 1:30 A. M. to 4 A. M.; amount of water	.18
Aug. 17—Rain from 6:10 P. M. to 11:15 P. M.; amount of water for week	.70
Total amount of water for week	.88
Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 751 miles.	

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	65	68	72	76	75
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.94	..	29.98	..	30

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 63.

The Peach Crop of New-Jersey.

The shipment of peaches from the southern section of New-Jersey commenced this week, and has been going on rapidly every day. This year the fruit has been about three weeks later than that of Delaware in maturing. The "Hall's Early" variety amounted to almost nothing, and no shipments of them were made. The "Mountain Rose," the variety now being picked, promises as full a crop as last year. The shipments for the first three days of this week were but 2,200 baskets, but with the commencement of next week the season will be fairly opened. Last year the largest number shipped from Morristown Depot in one day for New-York City alone, was 3,300 baskets. The cost of transportation from Morristown to Hoboken is eight cents per basket, and the retail price in New-York has been down as low as from thirty to fifty cents a basket, for a fair quality. There has been none offered in Morristown for less than $1 per basket for a fair quality. Large numbers are picked green for the Western and Eastern markets—shipped in car-loads of 500 baskets each, and transported to Boston or Chicago for fifty cents per basket.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Portions of the jewelry and other articles which were found in the possession of KATE KNOX, alias Simpson, alias McGibbon, and ELLEN STRAUSS, alias McGibbon, who were arrested on Friday on suspicion of being implicated in the extensive robberies which have lately occurred up-town in private houses during the absence of the owners in the country, have been identified as the property of Ex-Alderman ELY, N. L. ELY and T. L. SCOVILLE, of No. 115 West Forty-second-street, and MOSES STRASS and SAMUEL EICHBERG, of No. 242 East Fifty-eighth-street. Capt. GUNNER expects to discover more complainants against the accused.

A meeting of the German teachers of this City was held, last evening, to meet Dr. R. W. HAILMAN, a manager of the American School Board of Louisville, and a director of the North American German Teachers' Association. The meeting was called to order by Mr. STEFFEN, and was permanently organized by the election of Dr. DOUAI as President and Mr. HUSSGEN as Secretary.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the North River at Pier No. 21 yesterday, and taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest. Another body of an unknown man was also found floating in the Bay off Governor's Island.

A committee of Italians, headed by Signor CONRADI, yesterday applied to Superintendent KELSO for a Police escort for the procession on the 25th inst. They were assured by Mr. KELSO that the amplest protection would be afforded them.

G. D. CARDOZO, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, reports that for the week ending yesterday, he received 147 complaints of violations of City ordinances, all of which were referred to the proper departments for remedy.

The price of picked peaches in the market yesterday advanced to $2 50 per crate, the ordinary quality selling for $1 25 per basket. Apples sold at $4 and $5 a barrel for ordinary kinds, and $7 a barrel for fine varieties.

The new club-house now fitting up for the Andrew Jackson Club on the north-east corner of Thirtieth-street and Lexington-avenue, will shortly be ready for occupancy. The formal opening will take place on Nov. 1.

Judge J. T. LEIDELING, of Louisiana; Hon. W. P. SMITH, of Baltimore; Commodore INMAN, of the United States Navy; Hon. J. LORD, of Rochester, and Col. M. B. PRITCHARD, of Alabama, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, of St. Louis; Hon. WARD HUNT, of Utica; Hon. W. J. AVERILL, of Ogdensburg; Hon. D. K. MCCARTHY of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A fire occurred yesterday in the bakery of JULIUS BROBTT, in the basement of No. 611 East Fourteenth-street, doing a damage of $200 to the building and stock.

C. HOPKINS, of Fifty-fifth-street, was arrested yesterday for driving two horses with ulcerated sores, and was committed by Judge DOWLING.

JOHN CUSICK, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, was fined $10 yesterday, by Judge DOWLING, for driving a horse with sores under the collar.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris-square, to-morrow, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Judge WILLIAMS, of Ohio, and Hon. J. N. PARKER, of Auburn, are at the Sturtevant House.

ANTONIO FLORES, Minister from Ecuador to Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

In the Surrogates Court, during the past week, letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: GERTRUDE E. AMERMAN, of East Orange, Essex County, N. J.; HANNAH HOWELL, JAMES SWEENEY, PETER KLEM, ANN C. ALLEN, JOHN MADDEN, JAMES WALSH, CONRAD GERSLEN, ANN DUNIGAN, MARC CHENEVIERE, RICHARD R. MOORE, JANE AUBE, and ISAIAH ABBOTT. Letters of guardianship of the estate of JOHN BIRD, Jr., and MARY E. BIRD, were granted to JOHN BIRD; of EMMA SEIBOLD, to BARBARA SEIBOLD; of HARRY M. LEVERICH to MARGARET M. LEVERICH.

A permanent injunction was granted yesterday by Judge PRATT restraining MATHEW SMITH, of Long Island City, from placing any obstruction on the track of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company passing through that township. Mr. SMITH, thinking that the Railroad Company had infringed upon his land, placed a pile of brick on the track.

ALBERT VALENTINE, a young man residing on Conklin-avenue, was, on Friday last, swindled out of a gold watch worth $175 and $20 in currency, by three-card monte men, at Coney Island. The Police afterward succeeded in recovering the watch, which was in the possession of a bar-tender at that place.

The Baptist Social Union of this city intend shortly to take measures for the erection of a home for the infirm and indigent of their denomination. The building will, in all probability, be located at the junction of Greene and Throop avenues, and cost about $130,000.

The residence of Mrs. PYLE, at No. 37 Schemerhorn-street, was entered by thieves on Thursday night and robbed of $1,000 worth of jewelry and clothing. They are supposed to have obtained entrance by the scuttle on the roof.

DAVID RUSSELL, aged sixty years, died yesterday morning at his residence No. 276 Henry-street, of injuries sustained on Thursday by being run over at the corner of Wall and Pearl streets, New-York.

The residence of Rev. Dr. FORD, on Middle-street, near Fifth-avenue, was entered by thieves yesterday morning and robbed of $400 worth of property. The family were out of town.

The Police made 572 arrests during the past week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, held an inquest yesterday at the County Almshouse, on the body of THOMAS TAFFEY, who got into an altercation while under the influence of liquor, with ANDREW TRACEY, a fellow-laborer on the New-York and Boston Railroad, and was stabbed by the latter with a large knife. TRACEY was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice O'MARA, of Beekmantown, and committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JOHN SCANLAN, of Spuyten Duyvil, was sent to the County Jail yesterday by Justice SHANNON, of Yonkers, for committing a felonious assault on an aged gentleman named MARTIN.

The gallows constructed for the execution of FITZGERALD, the Fort Schuyler murderer, will be erected for the execution of BUCKHOUT. FRANCIS LARKIN, Esq., of counsel for BUCKHOUT, had an interview with Gov. HOFFMAN on Tuesday in regard to his client's case.

The carriage-house of Gen. JOHN EWEN, at Spuyten Duyvil, was broken into on Friday night and robbed of a valuable set of gold-mounted harness.

A number of burglaries have been recently committed in dry-goods stores, groceries and private dwellings at Yonkers.

LONG ISLAND.

The health authorities of East Williamsburg have suppressed several fat-boiling establishments in that place and in Ridgewood, which for a long time past have been very offensive to the people living in the vicinity.

The schools of Jamaica have cost that village, for the current year, the sum of $6,275 67.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mayor RICORD, of Newark, yesterday, rejected the contract of the Nicolson Pavement Company for the paving of South Broad-street.

A boy fifteen years of age, employed as a driver on the Morris Canal, was kicked by a mule near Hackettstown, on Wednesday. He has since died from his injuries. His name was unknown, even to his employers, who engaged him in Newark.

Yesterday Health Inspector CANNON, of Jersey City, concluded arrangements for the deposit of dead animals on the Hackensack River, north of the New-Jersey Railroad. The work of removing the carcasses of the twenty-five or thirty dead horses and other dead animals, which have been accumulating in various parts of the city for a week, and which threatened a pestilence, will be completed by this morning.

A party of Philadelphia excursionists, who visited Burlington by the steamer *Twilight* for a day's recreation, became involved in a fight with Jersey farmers, in which fight both parties were severely punished. One of the party, JAMES MCCOY, was arrested. Since the riot, Mr. ROBERT MARLIN, a well-known citizen, has died, on Friday, from the effect of his injuries.

The trials of Capt. MELDRUM, of the Fifth Regiment, N. J. S. N. G., and Adjt. GRAYER, of the Fourth Regiment, have been postponed, it having been decided that the Court-martial ordered by Gen. PLUME had no jurisdiction. The officers are charged with misconduct on the 12th of July.

The camp-meeting at Denville attracts daily large crowds of worshipers and spectators. There were over 4,000 persons on the ground yesterday. Among the clergymen in attendance were Rev. Mr. BOEHM and Rev. Dr. PECK, formerly editor of the *Christian Advocate*.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. NASH, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 263 Broad-street, Newark, received a call from a well-dressed young man, who applied for lodgings. He was shown a vacant room on the top floor, to which he subsequently returned alone under the pretense of getting his hat. After his departure it was ascertained that he had carried off a $400 watch, and a pocket-book containing $30.

MICHAEL DENIN, a laborer at the Morris and Essex coal-dock, was struck by a "shoot" and thrown from the pier, on Friday evening. He landed on a schooner lying at the pier and received serious injuries, from which he is not likely to recover.

Early last evening an unknown incendiary set fire to the loft of PATRICK EAGAN'S stable, corner of Willow and Sixth streets, Hoboken. It was discovered by Officer DEWEY, who, with several citizens, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the arrival of the firemen.

The house of Rev. J. R. DANIELS, No. 28 Franklin-street, Newark, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, during the absence of the family at camp-meeting. A large amount of property was carried off.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 19—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money and account. American securities opened: 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 93¼; [illegible] 10-40s, 91.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—French Rentes are quoted 55f. 72c.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93¼; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 91.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—11½ A. M.—Cotton opened firm: Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.@9½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.@9½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 5d. for Red Western Spring. Oats, 3s. 2d. ♥ bushel. PRODUCE—Tallow, 43s. 3d. ♥ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—Evening.—Common Rosin, 5s. 9d.@6s. ♥ cwt. CLOVERSEED, 46s. ♥ cwt. LINSEED OIL, £33@£33 5s.

[Advertisement.]

Upset and break a lamp filled with oil composed of benzine or naphtha, and explosion will surely follow. Pratt's Astral Oil will not explode or take fire.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.—Gov. Musgrave and lady, Miss Musgrave, Col. A. P. Stanford and lady, Miss Mary E. Stanford, Master P. W. Stanford, Wm. Derby, Thos. Gaylord, Ernest Renout, Eugene Schuyler, E. A. Merrill, J. F. Guild, A. D. Weld, John D. Parker, Sylvester Mowry, George S. Mendon, Mrs. J. F. Cowan, Master C. S. Cowan, Master G. F. Cowan, Master M. D. Cowan, Miss Edith Cowan, Mrs. Whymper, Master Charles Whymper, Master L. Whymper, Miss T. Whymper, John Kelly, Charles Woodrich, Jr., José Carrascosa and lady, Miss Laveaga, Francisco Lavin, Miss C. L. Thomas, Miss M. A. Thomas, Miss G. T. Hyde, Miss A. Hyde, Miss Fanny H. Dearing, Rev. Geo. S. Payson, Geo. H. Thomas, John Collinson and servant, J. I. Healey, Chas. B. Yardley, Thos. H. Farnham, G. H. McMullen, J. R. Howard, E. N. Lawrence, W. E. S. Trowbridge, David H. Veech, W. C. Sharpless, S. Hamilton Cartwright, James Orgill, Sidney A. Scheffelin and lady, Sam. B. Clark, Miss M. T. Clark, Mrs. Dolores Alfonso de Roderiques, Nicholas Roderiques, Filomeno Roderiques, Miss Francisca Roderiques, Miss Juana Roderiques, Master Jose Roderiques, Master Ramon Roderiques, Master Felipe Roderiques, Master Merced Roderiques, Master Alfredo Roderiques, L. W. Curtis and lady, Francis Spies, C. Barker, J. Wilson Patterson, Father Venni, W. L. Trenholm and son, Edward M. Wright, Miss Mary Corrigan, Mrs. S. A. Field, Mrs. Jas. Boden, Mrs. N. Everett, John B. Ashton and lady, L. Schonberg, N. Brandt, Miss M. Schonberg, Albert C. Meyer, F. Weber and lady, Richard J. Hardy, E. C. Howard, Herbert E. Mackay, George Ainscow, Edward Hodgens, Alois F. Lejeal, H. Slater, James E. Osborne, Mrs. Ann Baskerville, Mrs. Mary Omred, Mrs. Harriet Geding, Mrs. George Rogers, Mrs. M. Stewart, Wm. Gray, Joseph Carmody, H. Slater, Jas. E. Osborne, Jos. Hyde Sparks.

In steam-ship Australia, from Liverpool.—Wm. Parker, Capt. Robert Wood, James McFarland, John M. Burnet, Thomas G. Locke, George W. Young, Robert Rae, John Littledall, C. G. Dawson, Rev. F. [illegible], James A. McKenyll, James Cooper, Jas. [illegible], Peter Wiese, John G. White, Geo. H. Smith, William Hunt, Mrs. A. A. Flather and 3 children, James Kirton and wife, James Kirton, Jr., Miss Margaret Kirton and 2 children, Wm. Bettles and wife, J. B. Bettles, A. M. Coffin and wife, Miss E. Stephen, Miss Cochrane, Mrs. Gilbert and 4 children, James Haswell, Thos. Lowrey, Alex. Moore, R. King, John Harrison, John E. Brown, Chas. H. Lathrop, Jr., John Breslin, Henry Hogan, wife and children, Thomas Boyd, Pietro Pelegrin, David Gordon and wife, Edmond Pendergast, Jos. Moylan.

In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.—Miss Bertha Emanuel, Mrs. C. Graff, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. E. Checkovick and child, R. Reynolds, wife and daughter, Anto Fortoss, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Worsly, child and servant, John Byrne, Wm. H. Walters, J. R. Fitzsimmons, Samuel Fitzsimmons, Mr. Douglass, Mr. Adams, Neil McHaffie, wife and 2 children, Chas. T. Brown, E. W. Bryant, Chas. McCard, Mrs. E. Lightley and 2 children, Mrs. Mary Ann Burton, L. H. Newton and wife, Chas. De Ferondat and wife, D. D. Sheldon, Wm. Calendine, Rev. S. A. Tipts, Capt. Schoolert, James Francis, J. J. McHenry, L. Pierson and wife, J. M. Hart, Alex. Gordon, Mr. Pierson and wife, S. Watkins, Mrs. Mgt. Derriew, Dr. Brandreth, Mrs. Wedgwood.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Miller and 2 daughters, E. J. Long, W. E. Tobler, J. R. Atkinson, D. Mitchell, Mrs. Caroline Hughes, Mme. Cartall, Philip Bass, G. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Adams, J. Beer, Geo. Townsend, H. W. Davidson, J. W. Swann, Dexter Curtis, Rev. Henry Jerson, Merritt Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Larned, Joseph H. Larned, W. W. Simpson, Dr. Thos. R. Jennings, Dr. R. J. McKay, George Newman, F. D. Shaffer, S. E. Skunick, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brunel, Mr. Hodgson, Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Rawson, Miss Adams, Miss Dodge, D. O. Bell.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—J. T. Carr, W. Kronenthal, H. Friedlander, Mrs. Ida Truax, Mrs. A. Jewell, C. V. Hillyer, John Corda, E. Lovell, J. Dinkor, J. P. Vices, A. L. Walker, Miss C. Truax, Mrs. Geo. R. Levison, Major S. Alanovel, C. E. Burnett, A. Heisell, Mrs. Milne, R. Murray, Mrs. R. Oak, R. Oak.

In steam-ship The Queen, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Thomason, Wm. H. Holsberg, Mr. Bigg, Mrs. Bigg, R. A. Raltsey, G. H. Marshland, Rev. Thos. O'Hara, Mr. Ladin, F. Marshall, J. P. O'Brien, Miss M. J. Davis, Master Davis, Mr. H. Massett, A. Hassell, T. Moore, J. Jones, T. Sudlow, Miss Maggie Conlan.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—W. Lloyd, William Seeligsberg, Mrs. S. Jacl and child, Wm. Fowler, R. J. Lowden, Thos. Canavan, J. Linderman, A. Friedman, S. W. Wing and lady, Chas. H. Slote, Miss C. T. Becker.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Britannia, from Glasgow.—Rev. John Race, Antony Van Riper, E. Higginson, F. McDonald, John Fitzmorris, Miss A. M. Hussand, F. F. Webster, Geo. Birnes, Mrs. David Milne, Owen Clarke, Mrs. Otto Becker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:15 | Sun sets.....6:51 | Moon sets...9:30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10:41 | Gov. Island..11:31 | Hell Gate..12:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Dacian, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; F. W. Bruno, Foster, Baltimore; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Chas. Francklyn; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Liverpool and Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker & Co.; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, H. R. Morgan & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Edward Hyman, Brooks, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Cyclone, King, Anjier, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Lizzie, Fennell, Mahoney, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Craig, Marseilles, James Henry; Galopa, (Sp.,) Gelpi, Palamos, (Spain,) Letamas & Co.; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Zodord, (Br.,) Evans, Gloucester, Eng., George F. Bulley; Anna Walsh, Lawrence, Cork or Falmouth, Carver & Barnes; Everhard Delius, (Ger.,) Herboth, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Johan Kepler, (Ger.,) Bahe, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Palma, (Ger.,) Hilmer, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; La Creole (Dutch,) Spalckhaver, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Daisy, (Br.,) Radford, Truro, Eng., Dowrey & Archibald; Wolfville (Br.,) Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Dart, Johnston, Stamford; Lucia Marchisan, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Sea Bird, Hogan, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Bro.; Ocean Wave, Zellick, Norfolk; J. C. Bowers, Long, street, Tom's River; Ida Ella, Smith, Pembroke, Jed Frye & Co.; G. A. Pierce, Poole, Salem.

Canal-boat Rupe, Van Buren, Oswego.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Britannia, (Br.,) McLellan, Glasgow Aug. 5, and Moville 6th, with mdse. and 367 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had variable winds and fine weather the entire passage; Aug. 15, lat. 40, lon. 55, passed steam-ship Anglia, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Tillie, Deering, Galveston Aug. 9, and Key West 13th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had strong N. N. E. winds to Hatteras, with a heavy easterly sea running.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. She brings as freight the first bale of new cotton from Charleston, shipped by Robert Mure & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Edith, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Shields June 24, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Came the northern passage, and had W. winds to the Banks, and been 20 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs; has had a pilot on board 12 ds.; Aug. 17, 60 miles E. S. E. of the Highlands, passed a vessel's fore-boom, painted white; 18th, 45 miles E. S. E. of the Highlands, passed a brig's foremast, about 40 feet long, the mast head painted white, and the mast coat painted green.

Bark Francis Bourneff, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Oliver, Ardrossan 60 ds. with iron to S. L. Merchant & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and has been 20 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs; Aug. 17, lat. 40 10, lon. 72, passed a schr., bottom up, of about 100 tons burden, painted black, and appeared to have been but a short time in that situation.

Bark Bertha, (N. G.,) Schwarts, Newcastle, Eng., 60 ds. with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and been 28 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Bark Kate Crosby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) O'Brien, Cardiff 14 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 21 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Brig Selway Queen, (of Annan,) Orillat, Iquique 104 ds., with nitrate of soda to Lanman & Kemp—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Cape Horn June 16, and crossed the equator July 9 in lon. 30; had strong westerly gales off the Cape for 7 ds., and light S. E. trades; had fine weather the remainder of the passage.

Brig Crescent, Faulkner, of and 12 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Arbela, (Br.,) Dexter, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds. with plaster to master.

Brig Joseph Howe, (of Halifax,) Wilson, Guantanamo 21 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had light variable winds the entire passage; left in port barks Morning Star and Anne Augusta, disg.; Aug. 15, Robert Oxley, seaman, 18 years of age, a native of Cow Bay, C. B., died of yellow fever. Halifax and Cape Breton papers please copy.

Brig Gipsy, (Dutch,) Bernhaum, St. Croix 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. Hanford & Co. Has had fine weather, with light southerly winds; left no vessels.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Carleton, (of Nassau,) Albury, Nassau 8 ds., with pine-apples to Montell & Barlow. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. James Nelson, Phillips, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Sewell, Evans, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Crown Point, Adams, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Brandywine, Dixon, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Theo. Dean, Johnson, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Alice B. Gardner, (of Bucksport,) Turner, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Josephine Marcus, Brady, New-Bedford, for Baltimore.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Nichols, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Alderdice, Willetts, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vermillion, Dickens, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Union, Sawyer, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. James English, Barker, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to R. Crowell.

Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Harris, George's Banks, with fish to John Comstock.

Schr. Charles Cooper, Nickerson, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ell Townsend, Staples, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Roanoke, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah J. Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Louis A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Port Jefferson, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cabinet, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vandalia, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Rob Roy, Ryan, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Fight, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Florence, Thomas, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. Cornelia, Ferris, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lena, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Quickstep, Lee, Philadelphia, for Somerset.

Schr. Geo. Shropshire, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Minquas, Heaney, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Amelia, Hewitt, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Matthew Vasser, Jr., Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Robert Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. Voorhis, Knapp, Providence.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Seneca, Harding, Sandwich.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, Providence.

Schr. Ranger, Jones, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Ann, Burns, New-Haven.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Norwalk.

Schr. J. H. Tripp, Nickerson, New-Haven.

Schr. James Rogers, Buford, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Scisey, New-Haven.

Schr. Spray, Martin, Providence, for Taunton.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Forest, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton, for Rondout.

Schr. W. D. B., Fleming, Providence.

Schr. Bay State, White, Providence.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. J. & M. Merriman, Fox, Hartford.

Schr. Delaware, Wood, Providence.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, Brookhaven.

Schr. Maria A. Pratt, Pratt, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ira Laffrinier, Hallock, Providence.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Maria Lunt, Kent, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Monitor, Robbins, Stonington.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Iris, Griffin, Norwich.

Schr. Lizzie Small, Small, Virginia.

Schr. Belle B. Hall, Drisko, Virginia.

Schr. J. S. Gilmore, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. D. E. Miller, Mills, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. H. Bailey, Boston, Virginia.

Schr. Richard Law, York, Boston.

Schr. S. S. Brown, Mott, Norwich.

Schr. E. C. Thompson, Cain, Virginia.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Marie, for Bremen; Australia, for Glasgow; Algeria, Oceanic, Samaria, and City of London, for Liverpool; Clyde, for Galveston; Cortes and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; The Queen, for Liverpool; Mercedita, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond.

Below.

Ship Carolus Magnus, Smith, from Liverpool, July 9, with mdse. to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Ship Ravelock, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, from Cardiff June 29, with railroad iron to order. Were both boarded Aug. 15 in lat. 41, lon. 65 45, by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Arr. steamers Tarifa, from Liverpool; Panther, from Philadelphia; barks Hertha, from Stockholm; Seraphina, from Demerara; brigs T. Pelledo, from Havana; Deborah, from Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 19.—Arr. brig Limes, from Rio, for orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 19.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore bark Meta, from Providence; ship Helene, from Bremen; brig Mary Rice, from Rio.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 19.—Arr. brigs Clara M. Goodrich, Port Johnson, for Portland; Ernestine, Philadelphia, for do.; schrs. Adriana, Hoboken, for Boston; G. P. Gotlah, Alexandria, for do.; Olney, Providence, for St. Johns; Ada S. Allen, Elizabethport, for East Weymouth; Fred Smith and H. Curtis, Boston, for Philadelphia; E. Waterman, Nantucket, for New-York; Ceres, Dover, for do.; D. L. Sturges, Amboy, for do.; General Washington, Rockland, Annisquam, for do.; Mansfield, Co., for Providence; Excelsior, for do.; Boston, Calais, for Bridgeport; Judge Bath, for do.; Boston, Calais, for Bridgeport; Judge Tenney, Bangor, for do.; M. R. Pearson, do., for Newport.

Sld. brig Albatross, schr. Judge Tenney.

Aug. 19—Arr. schrs. L. W. Wheeler, Curacoa, for Boston; William C. Bell and Wave Crest, Philadelphia, for do.; George W. Whistler, do., Port Johnson, for do.; A. R. Hume, Providence, for Lingan; R. F. Chase, Port Johnson, for Lynn; Ambassador, Bangor, for New-York; New Globe, do., for Newport; Savoy, Calais, for Pawtucket; Frolic, from Boston.

Passed by brig Susie J. Strout, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Sld. all the vessels before reported, except the schr. Mary Louisa.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 19.—Arr. schrs. M. M. Pote, Charleston, for Boston; Deborah Jones and Katie Mitchell, Hoboken, for Augusta; Herald, New-York, for Winterport; William Boardman, Maine, well, for Jersey City.

Sld. schr. William Boardman.

Marine Disaster.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19.—The brig Alice Lea, Foster, master, from New-York for Savannah, went ashore yesterday on Frying-pan Shoals, and has been towed to this city. The vessel is leaking badly, and will have to discharge her cargo for repairs.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Guion steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Williams, from New-York Aug. 9, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Hamburg-American steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Meier, from New-York Aug. 9, touched at Plymouth yesterday, and proceeded for Hamburg.

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